

Liberty Where is Thy Throne?

ATTORNEY JONES SPEAKS—HE
ELECTRIFIES HIS AUDIENCE.

Philadelphia, Pa., December 17.

The public meeting under the auspices of the State officers of the B. Y. P. W. of Pennsylvania, held Tuesday evening, December 17, in Shiloh Baptist Church, Lombard above Eleventh streets, Rev. William H. Phillips, pastor, was the largest that has ever been held in the City of Brotherly Love. Seated upon the platform were some of the most prominent citizens in the States: doctors, lawyers, preachers, and every profession in life. Among some of the speakers were: E. J. Waring, J. C. Asbury, Rev. G. L. P. Taliferro, D.D., and Attorney Thomas L. Jones, of Washington, D. C., who was the principal speaker at this great meeting. When he was introduced he received an ovation, and during the delivery of his address he was enthusiastically applauded. He spoke in part as follows:

Mr. President, Members of the Baptist Young People's Union of the City of Philadelphia, Fellow Citizens, and Friends:

I am not unmindful of, nor am I insensitive to, the distinguished honor you do me in inviting me here to address you in these your most interesting, and praiseworthy, and instructive exercises. The proceedings of an occasion like this are such as should be couched in noble eloquence, monumented in bronze, and sent to posterity in poetry and in song. The scene which greets me at this hour is one most thrilling and calculated to move the dull heart and to awaken in the breast of every auditor in this vast assembly a spirit of joy and inspiration.

The Baptist Young People's Union is an organization of devoted Christian souls that was not born to die, because the principles upon which it is founded have their home in heaven and their origin in the bosom of God. This institution which is dedicated to God and humanity is a co-ordinate branch of the Baptist Church, one of the greatest denominations of baptized believers that has ever gone forth under God to regenerate and redeem a sin-cursed world.

As a member of the Union it was my pleasure as the representative of the Young People's Union of the District of Columbia, to make the address of welcome to the delegates and visiting friends to the great National Convention which convened in the city of Washington on the eleventh day of last September. This indeed was not only an honor to me, and the organization of the Young People's Baptist Union, but it was a signal recognition of your influence and power as a potent force and indispensable factor in the Baptist Church itself, and the influence which the Union wielded by the promulgation of its principles and objects, before that great national gathering won for itself unfading laurels and made an impression in the hearts of the delegates to that convention, that will not be forgotten until Judgment.

I take it for granted that, as members of the Young People's Baptist Union, you are all full-fledged Baptists, and that you believe in all of its creeds, tenets, policies, and dogmas; therefore, in the name of God, let us here tonight in this August Presence, pledge the denomination of our choice, our tears, our prayers, our sacrifices and influence in a grim determination to forever keep alive the principles of baptism that were born in the manger, reflected in the waters of the Jordan, and finally burst full-orbed from the summits of Calvary on the day when God's only Son was put to a cruel and shameful death for the sins of a doomed world.

Let it be understood, however, that your resolution and determination thus announced is not a spasmodic conclusion of a moment, nor are they born of the blazing fires of enthusiasm that sweep over this occasion, but they are the legitimate offspring of the love we bear the cause the Baptist denomination represents; a cause that believes in the Divine injunction that "of one blood God has made all nations to dwell together on the face of the earth," a cause founded upon the eternal principles of Fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man, as enunciated in the Ten Commandments, Christ's Sermon upon the Mount, the Declaration of American Independence, and the Constitution of the United States.

This Union with lofty aims and purposes of higher resolve, planting itself upon these cardinal principles of righteousness, does here and now declare war against the sins and iniquities of this

nation, and in this contest against the giant evil of the land, let us invoke the aid of Heavenly Power to aid us in the evil hour. To attack the forces of evil in the sinful age in which we live demands strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;

"Men whom the lust of office does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;

Men who have opinions and a will,
Men who have honor; men who will not lie.

Men who can stand before the demagogue
And damn his treacherous flattery without winking;

Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the pettifog
In public duty and private thinking.

For when the rabble with their flummery creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps;

Wrong rules the land, and weeping—Justice sleeps."

The age in which we live reeks with injustice, greed, hypocrisy, and corruption. The giant forces of evil are everywhere silently at work, slowly but surely, undermining this great republic, and when we note the inactivity on the part of the Christian Church to expose and check the onward march of these evils, and when we know that the path of sin in which the nation treads will only lead to destruction, when we contemplate all of these things we feel like the great Prophet Jeremiah, who, standing on the mountain top of antiquity, and observing the idolatry and sins of his people, cried out in the anguish of his soul, saying, "Oh, that my head were waters and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughters of my people."

I assert before high Heaven that this nation is in copartnership and living in open adultery with many of the giant forces of evils that are training their guns against the destiny of the republic, and which are doing much to poison the minds of the young people of the land against the sacred dogmas of Christianity in the hope of crippling and destroying the influence of the Christian Church.

This government harbors in its bosom the same poisonous reptiles which cut the throats of ancient governments and consigned them to the tomb of oblivion, leaving not even a sign or inscription to commemorate their existence among the sons of men. Fellow citizens, let me remind you that no government or people can have any permanent endurance where God is not the foundation stone upon which the superstructure of their civilization is reared, and where liberty and justice are not the common heritage of all.

A nation that forgets God and builds upon any other foundation may be likened unto the man who built his house upon the sand. For the forgetfulness of God fosters crime, crime breeds anarchy, anarchy begets revolution, revolution despotism, despotism injustice, and injustice and these combined is death to any nation. This fact is graphically pictured in the history and governments of Assyria, Nineveh, Babylon, Persia, Greece, and the great Roman Empire, which in the zenith of their glory drove the ploughshare of destruction through their sister States, erected thrones over the graves of slaughtered citizens, dedicated palaces with trophies dyed in blood, and made the whole earth to resound with groans and shrieks of dying victims, while Rachel wept for her children because they were not.

Walk with me by way of imagination, my friends, back through the dusky centuries, to the graveyards of these dead nations and amidst the awful shadows of their departed glory let us learn a lesson from their tombs. Stand up, Assyria! with that Ninevite Dove upon thy emerald brow, and tell us the awful story of your downfall. Leaning against the tombstone with eyeless sockets and fleshless limbs, she staggers forth and says: "It was the forgetfulness of God that laid me low; I fell by my own acts of injustice and Nineveh and Babylon slumber with me here."

Oh, queenly Persia, who bridged the Hellespont with ships and fed upon the life's blood of the people, why are you here? With quivering lips and an awful mind, grasping at her once imaginary power, she says: "I fell by my own misdeeds." Oh, thou Muse-like Greece, fairest of all thy sisterhood of States, Greece which once enchanted the world with its witchery of art and most seductive song, why lay you here in

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

By Miss Beatrice L. Chase.

The South African Spectator gives an account of the discovery of a brutal outrage and murder of a ten-year-old white girl by a white man in Cape Colony, through a clairvoyant, who in turn is being watched closely.

Many of the students of Howard University went to their homes to spend the Christmas holidays.

The funeral of Mr. H. W. Outlaw, formerly of North Carolina, took place Thursday from Winslow's undertaking chapel.

The Freeman says "it is more blessed to give than to receive, if you have any doubts about what is coming."

Rev. J. W. Corbin, whose funeral took place last Wednesday week in Hampton, Va., was the father of Mr. John H. Corbin of this city.

The dynamite explosion at Ottawa, Illinois, last Tuesday did much damage to property, and many persons were

Personal Liberty

AN APPEAL TO REASON.
WHY PROHIBITION SHOULD NOT EXIST IN THIS CITY.

The following is a copy of the letter sent to members of the Senate and House of Representatives, presented by Hon. J. A. Gould, of the Eighteenth New York District.

December 16, 1907.

Dear Sir:

During the sessions of the Sixtieth Congress you will probably be asked to consider legislation in regard to the sale of malt and spirituous liquors in the District of Columbia. We feel that the matter will receive your fair and earnest consideration.

In the stress of fulminating appeal to which you will be subjected the fact should not be lost sight of that the interest we represent has vested rights, the same as any other business. We are not without the pale of legitimate enterprise, as our demagogic opponents would have you believe. Having con-

Government appropriations for river and harbor improvements, rural free deliveries, public buildings and expects protection against lawlessness and against foreign enemies, does not the question arise:

Can the prohibition States expect that the moneys paid into the United States Treasury by anti-prohibition States, in the form of internal revenues, should be expended for the benefit of prohibition States?

Equal protection for equal taxation is a standard maxim, and it does not seem fair that the so-called "dry" States should share alike with the "wet" States in the proposed munificent appropriation for rivers and harbors and other improvements.

This prohibition wave sprang up in the South, designed, we are told, to offset the demagogic tendencies of the colored brother in that section, due to his intemperate use of intoxicants. Prohibition will not only fail of its purpose in that quarter, but deny to that great mass of American freemen, white and black, the boon of personal liberty.

Granting for the nonce that the Negro of the South requires the leash of prohibition in order to make him a safe citizen, there is certainly no need of such paternalism here in Washington. What the intemperate Negro of the South needs is education, as do all other peoples, of whatever color or clime, who are given to excesses.

Let the States that feel the need of prohibition build up their educational systems as has been done here in Washington; let the churches and other religious organizations proselytize for temperance in speech, in drinkables and eatables, and in the use of tobacco and a thousand and one other things for which humankind has its failings, and we shall all share in the golden mean of perfection.

Very truly yours,
Abner-Drury Brewing Company,
By E. F. Abner, President.

"PATRIOTISM KNOWS NO COLOR."

The Army of the Cumberland, Ohio and Tennessee celebrated the anniversary of the "Crowning Victories of the West" on Tuesday night at Masonic Temple, Ninth and F streets Northwest. The veterans refought the Civil War as they recounted prominent battles around the banquet table.

Letters of regret were sent by Secretary Loeb, acting for the President; Vice President Fairbanks, Gen. James W. Wilson, Secretary Cortelyou, Gen. O. O. Howard and Senator Allison. Speaker Cannon telephoned that he was "so consumed busy" that he could not possibly be present.

Justice Harlan, who was a soldier of the Civil War, made a stirring speech and said: "The men who served in the great war are going down the valley one by one, and it is entirely fitting that those who are yet remaining should gather together and shake hands whenever it is possible."

Among the other prominent speakers were: Congressman Hull, Major Wham, Col. John Tweedale, Capt. L. M. Kelly, Gen. John C. Black and Col. John A. Joyce. Gen. T. J. Henderson served as chairman. Music was furnished by Prof. John T. Layton, Mr. Henry Statham, Mr. Abram R. F. Springstein, Master Turner Layton accompanied all the soloists, sang two selections, and furnished all the instrumental music of the evening.

When Colonel McElroy introduced Professor Layton he said: "Patriotism knows no color. I know of no one, black or white, who can sing war songs better than or as well as Comrade Layton, and he can't be excelled in singing 'The Star Spangled Banner.'"

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON GETS MASONIC DEGREES

Conferred by Prince Hall Grand Lodge, With Master Marshall Presiding in Special Session.

The degrees in freemasonry were conferred on Booker T. Washington by William Lloyd Marshall, grand master of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of Massachusetts, last night at the apartments of the colored Masons, 446 Tremont street.

The work was performed in a lodge specially convened for that purpose and constitutes a very unique departure as only men of mark are selected for this honor, which can only be conferred by the grand master.

H. C. Bimford, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, in whose jurisdiction Dr. Washington resides, gave his official sanction to the granting of degrees, and sent a letter of congratulation.

Within a week's time the tunnel under the East River, New York city, will be in working order.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

TRUST WIVES WITH WAGES
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON TELLS
HOW TO SAVE

Asks Colored Race to Remove Spendthrift Stigma.

Makes Three Addresses in Boston and Cambridge, December 16.

From the Boston Globe, December 16. Dr. Booker T. Washington spoke at three meetings held yesterday by colored people in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Greenleaf Whittier. At each of these meetings the audience exceeded the legal limit, and hundreds were turned away.

The first meeting was at the Columbus Avenue A. M. E. Zion Church, where he spoke to the Sunday school at two o'clock. The next meeting was at the Mount Olive Baptist Church, Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, at 4.30. The third meeting was at the Charles Street A. M. E. Church.

At the Mount Olive Baptist Church, where Dr. Washington was received by the Cambridge young men's forum, he made the finest address his own people ever heard from him here. It was a heart-to-heart talk in which he sought to get near to the people and lead them up to his ideal of American life. At the conclusion of his address, which occupied nearly two hours, though long-continued applause, and the Foye, a member of the forum, led him to his room for the night.

The meeting was held in the Miner's Union hall, and was presided over by J. Henry Duckert, secretary of the Ward of Cambridge, who had been elected president of the union.

Dr. Washington's low estimate of the value of money, and his warning that the colored race would be in a position to do better things than they are doing now, if they would only save their money, and use it for the betterment of their race, was the keynote of his address. He said that the colored race had passed through a long and hard struggle, and that they were now in a position to do better things than they are doing now, if they would only save their money, and use it for the betterment of their race.

"You must remember," he said, "as individuals you are a part of this great American nation, and therein fitting yourselves to be the very best citizens you are helping the masses of our people in the South. For as you secure money, property, land, and all of the other elements that make toward the great American word success, so in proportion do you help us in the South."

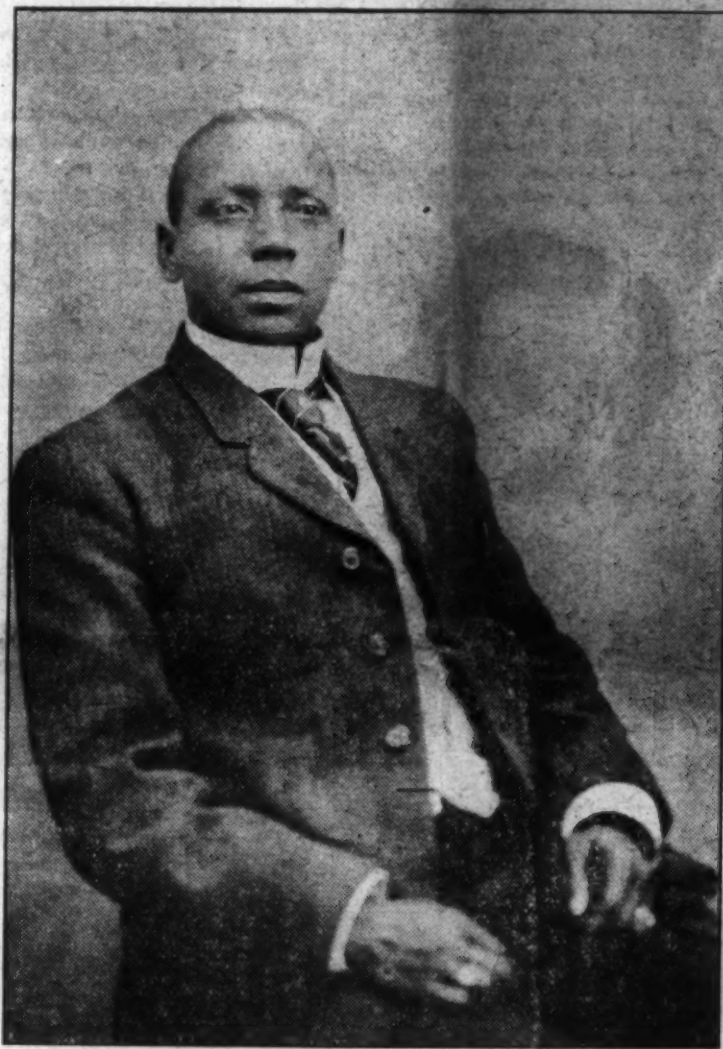
"Now to help us in the South you should be helping yourselves in the North by engaging in pursuits that call for the very best that is in a man or woman, regardless of color or sex. You can help us in the South along educational lines by giving more attention to the education opportunities that are being offered you in such institutions as the Institute of Technology, Simmons College, Radcliffe, and Harvard, and the newer preparatory schools like the High Schools of Commerce and Practical Arts. In so doing you will find new opportunities along new lines to get a comfortable living. You should engage more in business."

"We have got the name of being great spenders, than we are savers. It is unfortunate for any race to have the name of spendthrift tagged to it. The possession of money and property represents the ability to work; to sacrifice today for tomorrow and the ability of one generation to provide for the wants of the next generation. Let us begin to teach our children to begin a new life. Let us teach our people North and South and West to take care of their money."

"You men must trust your wives more and more with the spending and the saving."

"You speak about the conditions and how hard it is for a colored man to have his money here in the North. If there are any conditions unfavorable to weekly or monthly wages to her, and you may depend upon it that at the end of the year you will have a larger bank account than you did the year previous, and first thing you know you will be owning your own house. You, those conditions are most generous saving of your money. Take home your ally of your own making."

"We want to get out of the negative side of life, and enter the positive side of life. I sometimes believe that we advertise our troubles too much to the world. Now, no one has much faith in a sick race of people. If you advertise yourselves as a downtrodden race, why, what is to hinder every other race of people from really believing that our



ATTORNEY THOMAS L. JONES.
HIS GREAT SPEECH IN PHILADELPHIA

injured. Emma Goldman delivered an address before a large gathering of so-called anarchists at Paterson, N. J., last Monday evening.

The Memphis Savings Bank, of Memphis, Tenn., which carries deposits of over a million, was closed this week by order of the Chancery Court.

After considering the matter fully, the President has rejected the application of Lieut. Col. C. M. Perkins, of the United States Marine Corps, to be allowed to withdraw his application for retirement under the thirty-years' service law. The officer will be retired the 31st inst.

Many members of the Cabinet spent Christmas Day out of the city. One 125,000 people at Christmas dinners in New York last Wednesday, furnished by the Salvation Army.

The closing of the saloons in Chattanooga, Tenn., Christmas Day is said to have aroused much favorable comment.

The Carnegie Hero Fund at Pittsburgh, Pa., awarded \$35,000 to the sufferers of the Monongah, W. Va., mine disaster last Monday.

Hereafter only one train will be allowed, either northbound or southbound in the tunnel at one time, as the result of the agitation against the signal system obtaining in the tunnel beneath Capitol Hill.

President William H. Sallmon, of the Carleton College, says that "the world will some day have a new Bible."

It is thought that at the General Conference of the Methodist Protestants to be held next May that the Methodist Protestants, Congregational, and United Brethren denominations will unite.

Out of the twenty-three who escaped from San Lazaro Hospital, at Havana, nineteen were still at large last Tuesday. Ex-Governor Horn of Togoland was sentenced to a fine of \$350 and costs

ducted our business along fair and honorable lines, we respectfully submit that any further restrictive measures aimed at it here in the National Capital would be unwarranted. Why experiment on Washington to find a panacea for the ills, fancied or real, of other localities of this great and broad country of ours? Such a procedure would be distinctly unfair.

Should you feel that our business needs added restrictions we invite the most thorough personal investigation on your part. Nowhere will you find the liquor trade carried on in a more honorable manner. Drunkenness is not frequent here, and crime, the concomitant of all over-indulgence, is at a minimum. Considering the character and numbers of our people, the percentage of crime here in the District of Columbia is comparatively small. An inspection of the court records will reveal that only a slight percentage of the licensed liquor dealers of Washington have sinned against the laws in late years. Through a well-directed effort we are hopeful that the succeeding years will show a clean slate.

We feel sure that the people of the District are eminently satisfied with the present form of government, and desire no change, and respectfully ask that the Congress "stand pat" on the present excise laws.

You must realize the magnitude of the prohibition question. Should prohibition prohibit—and the reverse has proved the rule wherever it has been tried—tariffs would have to be rearranged in order to make up a deficit in Federal revenues, for it must be borne in mind that one-third of the Government's income comes from internal revenue. The sovereign right of a State to deprive the Federal Government of its internal revenue seems to be established. But when a State, after successive legislative acts, shuts down the manufacturing establishments paying the internal revenue, asks from the Federal

FARMERS OWN AUTOS

KANSAS GRAIN GOES TO MILL
NOW IN GAS WAGON.

Young Man Takes His Best Girl Motor-
ing Instead of Buggy Riding and
Wife Does Her Shopping
in Runabout.

Salina, Kan.—Practically as many motor cars are owned by farmers in Kansas as are possessed by the townspeople. The farmer has learned to appreciate the advantage of the automobile for his journeys to and from town.

Then there are other considerations. A farmer's son from the south part of the county went to a county seat garage the other Saturday evening.

"What have you that will make a nice rig to take a fellow's girl riding in?" he asked the agent.

"Well, there's a runabout that is pretty swift."

"Will it climb hills? You see she lives on the other side of Tom Creek hill and I have to cross it."

"Sure. Get in!" and the two went out to the edge of town, where a demonstration was made to show the paces of the machine.

"Guess it will do," was the verdict as they came back to the garage, and the young man took from his pocket a check book and made out a check for the price. "Made that off my alfalfa field," he remarked as he climbed back into the seat and called a professional driver to accompany him until he could manage the levers and wheel.

"We'll learn it to-night," he announced; "because I'm going to take her riding to-morrow."

As he did not return it is presumed that he did take her riding.

It was a central Kansas farmer who arose one morning and declared that he would like to have an auto. His wife remarked that during the week they would go to town and see what he had.

"Want it now while the roads are good," he rejoined, and going to the phone called up the coun-



to Go to the Mill.

ties away and ordered a runabout at once.

During the farmer was taking family over the prairie roads. The beauty of the prairies for automobile is that the roads are good a great part of the year. Kansas is in the latitude of Tennessee and Washington and the seasons, except winter, are long. As a result the motoring is fine, and extended trips can be made at a speed that is a delight to the drivers.

To be sure there is a 20-mile state speed limit, but who cares for that? The driver who keeps within it on a three-mile stretch of smooth road with no team in sight is a rarity.

The kind of car that appeals to the farmer is a useful one. He wants to get regular service and it is no pleasant thing for him to have his car out of condition.

There is a farmer near here who makes his runabout a truck wagon and a business car. He takes in it a few sacks of wheat and hurries to the mill and brings home groceries for the men in the fields.

His wife runs it as well as he does and she carries to market her garden stuff and her butter and eggs. It is a curious sight to see her peddling farm products around the city in the little runabout. Then in the evening the family comes to town with the same machine, and the concert is enjoyed as regularly by this party as by the people on the block next the park.

Rural mail carriers are eager to get runabouts. It is an easy thing to make the run of 20 miles in three hours. As was pointed out, the long period of good roads makes it feasible to use the machine so much of the year that there is real economy in it.

Anything like a general use of motor cars by farmers can never be known until the machinery is made simpler, though some of the present models give even the farmer little trouble. It is less likely to have good care on the farm than in the garage, but it is also likely to be let alone when running smoothly, and that is said by experienced motorists to be important.

One central Kansas banker makes a 24-mile trip every other day to his branch banks in towns outside of the county seat. As he also has a farm or two the possession of a runabout makes it easy for him to look after them all.

Manuscripts Bring Big Sums.
Very high prices are being paid for original manuscripts of famous poems just now. The other day the manuscript of Tennyson's well-known poem "The Brook" was sold for £200. It consisted of eight pages. The original manuscript of Pope's "Essay on Man" was sold for £295.

FROM RODMAN TO PRESIDENT.

Career of S. M. Felton, New Head of Mexican Central.

New York.—Samuel Morse Felton, who was elected president at the meeting here the other day of the board of directors of the Mexican Central, began his railroad career as a rodman in the engineering department of the old Chester Creek road 39 years ago. In his new position he succeeds Eben Richards, who is also general counsel of the Mexican Central.

Mr. Felton has tendered his resignation to the directors of the Chicago & Alton, of which he has been the head for the last eight years.

Mr. Felton is 54 years old. After his debut into railroad life, as a rodman in the engineering department of the old Chester Creek road, he made



S. M. FELTON.

rapid advancement in the department, and then became general superintendent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, the Little Miami and the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley, in 1874. In 1882 he became general manager of the New York & New England, and two years later became assistant to the president of the New York, Lake Erie & Western, and a short time later the general management of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio was added to his work.

He was elected vice president of the New York, Lake Erie & Western in 1885, and five years later was elected to the presidency of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia. In 1890 he became president of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, and served as receiver for the road from 1893 until 1899, during which time he was also president of the Alabama Great Southern and receiver for the Kentucky & Indiana Bridge company and the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Valley. He was made president of the Chicago & Alton in September of 1899, and now resigns to accept his new position at the head of the Mexican Central.

It is understood that the Mexican government has abandoned its plans to purchase control of the Mexican Central for the purpose of consolidating it with the Mexican National.

FORMER PITCHER MAY BE MAYOR

A. C. Gumbert Likely to Run for Chief Executive of Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa.—That "Ad" Gumbert, once a star pitcher in the National baseball league, is to be the next mayor of Greater Pittsburg is the report in political circles.

Gumbert, who is now sheriff of Allegheny county, formerly pitched for Chicago, Pittsburg and Boston. He op-



ADDISON C. GUMBERT.

posed his brother William in the Boston-Pittsburg game in the old brotherhood, which gained prominence when Palmer O'Neill, owner of the Pittsburg club, took the entire attendance of 21 persons to dinner and a street car ride.

Several months ago Gumbert figured in the papers as the result of an execution in Allegheny county jail. Not wanting to pull the trap, he rigged up a contrivance by which the convict himself pulled the trigger which dropped him to his death.

Gumbert joined the Chicago Nationals in the spring of 1888, when Baldwin, Tener and Van Halton were the team's star pitchers. The following year he was one of Chicago's regular pitching staff, along with Hutchinson, Dwyer and Tener. Those were the days of "stonewall infield" Anson, Pfeffer, Burns and Williamson. The team was broken up by the Brotherhood war in 1890, but Gumbert returned to Chicago in 1891 and remained until he was released in 1892.

CHECKED BIG STRIKE

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

Man Who Prevented English Railway Trouble—Justifies Hopes of Admirers and Disappointed Enemies by Good Work.

London.—From its furze and heather-clad hills and mountains Wales sent down a man to save Great Britain from the loss and danger of a great railway strike. He is a slight-framed, sharp-faced, keen-minded, fine-nerved, high-spirited, audacious man, typical of his country and the idol of its people. His name is David Lloyd George and he is 45 years old. He is a lawyer, has been a member of parliament for several years and has been a rattling good president of the board of trade since 1906. It is doubtful if he has his match in the house of commons as a ready and fearless debater. His first laurels in this line were won in his scathing onsets against Chamberlain when the latter's prestige in the commons cowed the average member into silence.

Leader of young Wales, fiery and reckless, a born lover of revolt, Lloyd George has been pointed to by the conservative press as a horrible example of what happens when the radicals get into power. At first nobody took him very seriously. His virile phrases, his epigrams, his impetuous eloquence passed as something interesting enough, but without real importance. It was assumed that his very extravagance would keep him from getting into a position where he would be dangerous. But instead of holding him back, his aggressiveness sent him forward. His fighting abilities gave him a place among the leading liberals so strong that when a cabinet was formed after the liberal victory in 1905 there was no denying him a place in it.

His career since then has been one of immense activity and uninterrupted progress. He has taken a deep inter-



DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

est in all the duties of his position at the board of trade and has inaugurated such an era of work and reform there that his worst enemies are unable to deny or belittle it. His achievements for British shipping and his "census of production" bill were so practical and valuable that the business world at once threw over the stock conservative political estimate of Lloyd George and began to look to him to do great things. Whatever subject he touched he helped. His remarkable energy and keen powers of thought carried movement and right into numbers of static and obscure matters of which nobody suspected the restless Welshman of knowing anything in particular.

Of surpassing importance in this respect was his intervention in the railway impasse. He found a situation so complicated and heated that a strike seemed certain. The managers of the railway saw no way out and neither did the men. The former were strongly inclined to pooh-pooh the idea that Lloyd George could do anything. They regarded him with ill-disguised suspicion and even hostility in the matter. The men knew he was at heart a friend of the poor man, but they feared he might do something that would prejudice their chances of securing the much-coveted concession—recognition of their union. Nevertheless, Lloyd George, as he is quite in the habit of doing, defied the difficulties and pressed for a determined effort to avert a strike.

He got this effort and it succeeded beyond the fondest dreams of his greatest admirers. It is unlikely he would have ever brought the tory railway magnates into a conference if he had not told them plainly that the nation could not afford to have the railways blocked and might be driven to extraordinary measures of self-defense. But anyway he got them in and showed them a plan where they had none. It amazed them by its complete adequacy to the situation both in detail and in mass. For some days they had difficulty to realize that the trick had been turned, but at last they not only saw this distinctly, but saw that if they turned the plan down they would be compelled to go before the public without a case. The men were put in precisely the same position, and so the quarrel was settled.

Neither side got all it wanted, but it is almost universally believed that both sides got everything they could reasonably expect. The agreement holds for six years in any event and then requires a year's notice to terminate. In a word, it effectuates the principle of arbitration.

THE COMING ELECTION.

How the District Will Be Divided. The District of Columbia will be divided into twenty-two districts, as follows:

First District—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying east of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Second District—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the city of Washington and Georgetown, lying west of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Third District—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying west of High street.

Fourth District—All the part of the city of Georgetown lying east of High street.

Fifth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying west of twenty-first street west.

Sixth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of K street north, between Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Seventh District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between K street north and N street north, and Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west, and north of N, between Fourteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Eighth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of N street north, between Seventh street west and Fourteenth street west.

Ninth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and N street north, and between Eleventh street west and Fifteenth street west.

Tenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and the canal, and between Eleventh and Fifteenth streets west.

Eleventh District—All that part of the city of Washington south of canal and east of Eighth street west.

Twelfth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west and between G street north and the canal.

Thirteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west, and between G street north and N street north.

Fourteenth District—All that part of K street north, between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Fifteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between D street north and K street north, and between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Sixteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between North and South Capitol streets and Seventh street west, and between D street north and the canal.

Seventeenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street south and the canal, and between South Capitol and Eighth streets west.

Eighteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of G street and Eighth street west.

Nineteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of E street north, between North Capitol street and Fifteenth street east.

Twentieth District—All that part of the city of Washington south of E street north, between North and South Capitol streets and Fourth street east.

Twenty-first District—All that part of the city of Washington lying east of Fourth street east, and between E street north and E street south.

Twenty-second District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street south and east of Fourth street east.

FOR THE HOME SEWER.

Some Suggestions That Will Be Found of Value.

Don't stretch the pleats on a skirt before first trying the garment on. Don't expect any skirt, coat or dress to look well unless thoroughly pressed while in the course of construction and when completed.

Don't dampen silk when pressing. A moderate hot iron, with cloth or paper between the garment and the iron, when the pressing is done on the right side, should be used.

Don't double the materials in making folds for trimming skirt; cut them singly, allowing enough extra width for a very narrow hem at the top and bottom.

Don't stitch skirt seams all in one direction. The bias side should be held uppermost, which means that the seams of half the skirt should be stitched from top to bottom and the other half from bottom to top.

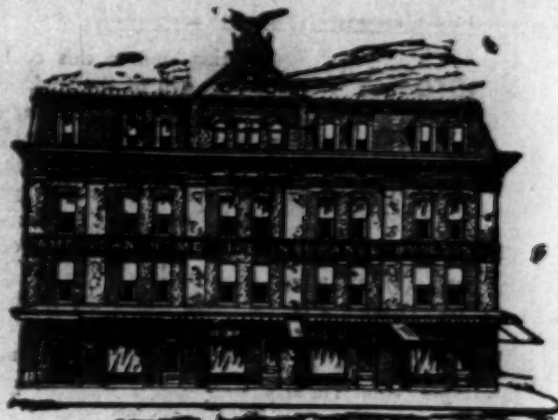
Don't attempt to stitch long seams, bias, or bias against a straight seam, without basting. A basting stitch saves a great many fulling up of materials and puckering up of seams, which any amount of pressing cannot do away with.

Don't forget that a snipping or notching of the seams here and there, particularly with a selvedge edge forming one side of the seam, will counteract the shrinking tendencies when seams are dampened and pressed. When the selvedge shows a puckered or drawn effect in the goods it is better to cut it away before starting the garment.

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A NEW PAMPHLET BY MRS. MARY J. BOLTON — ITS CONTENTS.

Birth and early life of the authoress.

A word to the young girls and mothers.

The man who is little protection to his family.

Color line among Negroes.

A word to the better class preacher.

Why married people don't stay together.

A talk to the mother of good character.

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COLORED SOLDIERS PROVEN INNOCENT OF PARTICIPATION IN THE BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR SENATOR FORAKER PLAYS TRUMP CARD.

In the investigation by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in which the shooting up of Brownsville has extended during the past nine months, many facts have been proven which, to the unbiased mind, would prove conclusively that the evidence upon them before the committee would show that the soldiers could not have fired a single shot on the famous night of August 13, 1906.

There were conclusive circumstantial evidences of the roll calls under white officers in which every man answered to his name while the firing was still going on down town; said white officers, in their testimony, all asserting that there was no opportunity of mistake in the calling of said rolls.

Then there was the inspection of the rifles next morning, which showed that the bore of none of the guns was powder stained. Springfield rifle guns cannot be fired without being powder stained, and it was shown there was no opportunity, if they had been fired, to clean them.

This, together with a number of other circumstantial evidences, led up to the microscopic report by the ordnance officers of the War Department, which showed that some of the shells picked up in the streets of Brownsville fitted a gun which that night was in an arm-chest, which arm-chest was nailed and screwed down under ten iron bunks; was full of cosmoline oil, and had not been fired since the target practice at Fort Niobrara, Neb., which fort the colored soldiers left to go to Brownsville.

The double indentations on the shells showing that they had been inserted twice in guns also proved that these shells were from Fort Niobrara, Neb., when the guns were new and first fired in target practice, double insertion was at times necessary.

But this difficulty had been entirely defaced by the time the battalion reached Brownsville. So that beyond any doubt the shells picked up in the streets of Brownsville were shells fired at Fort Niobrara, Neb., and were taken from the box of shells which Company B had upon the rear of B Barracks at Fort Browne, and were accessible to all visitors of the fort as souvenirs.

Moreover, the manner in which these shells were picked up showed conclusively that they had simply been placed there by some individuals interested in incriminating the soldiers in the shooting up, as the most of them were picked up in little groups from a foot to twenty inches in diameter, when it has been proven conclusively that in ejecting the shells from the Springfield rifle the projectile force throws them from six to eight feet.

But, however, all this evidence was not sufficient to firmly establish before the country the innocence of the soldiers. It remained for the end of the investigation at the present time to clearly establish that fact beyond any reasonable doubt.

Seven bullets said to have been cut out of the houses in Brownsville into which they had been fired the night of the shooting were introduced in evidence before the committee, all properly identified. The most of them were offered in evidence by Major Blockson on behalf of the Government.

At a recent meeting of the committee, it was ordered that two of these bullets should be analyzed by some competent metallurgist. One of the bullets selected was fired into the Yturria House; the other into the Cowen House, from which it was taken by Major Blockson.

The bullets were sent to the Geological Survey and by the head of that bureau, Dr. Smith, referred to Professor Hilderbrand, who is an expert metallurgist and chemist for that bureau on behalf of the Government. He analyzed the core of the two bullets, and his analysis shows that they are not the Government army bullet.

To test the matter fully, as those on the committee who believed the soldiers did the firing were amazed and non-plussed at this analysis, four other bullets were sent to the metallurgist, with the same result reached; that they are not Government bullets in that they have antimony, when, according to the testimony of General Crowder, the Government bullets have no antimony in them at all.

General Crowder's testimony is borne out by other experts; that the core of the Springfield rifle bullet has consisted ever since March, 1905, of one part tin to thirty-six parts lead, and no antimony, when the analysis of the bullets picked up in the houses in Brownsville shows lead 95.7, tin .02, antimony 1.97. No antimony has ever been used in any bullet issued to the army since 1894.

NEW YEAR GOODS At Wholesale Prices

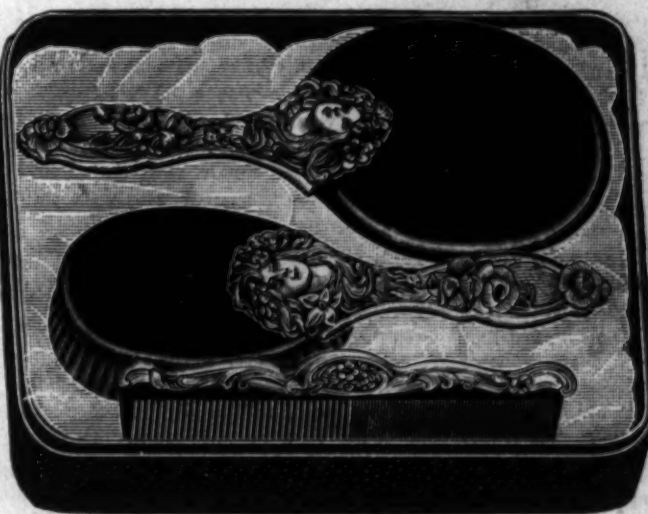
Manicure Sets, Combs, Brush and Mirror Sets, Comb and Brush Sets, Infant Sets in Pyralin, Stag horn, Ebony and Silver, at 49 cts. to \$10.50. All Foreign and Domestic Perfumes at cut prices.



This Handsome Silver Manicure Set and Toilet Set Combined; 15 different articles. Just the thing she would like. Jewelers ask \$25 to \$50. Bring this ad. and we will give it to you for \$13.98.



\$4.00 Toilet Set. Round French Bevel Mirror. Our price, \$2.48. Bring this adv.



\$10.00 Toilet Case; a dream of the Jewelers' art. Their price, \$10 to \$15. Our price, \$4.98. Comb and Brush Set.



\$6.00 Comb and Brush Set; very fine. Our price, \$3.79. Bring this adv.



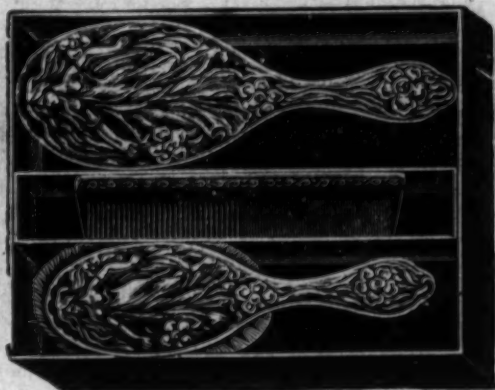
\$7.50 Comb and Brush and Mirror Set; a phenomenal value. \$3.68. Bring this adv.



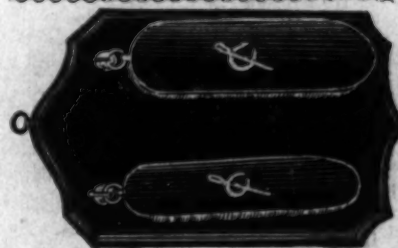
Handsome Toilet Set, Silver; French Bevel Mirror. Jewelers ask \$5.00 to \$8.00. Our price, \$2.98. Bring this adv.



Silver Toilet Set. Jewelers ask \$3.50. Our price, \$1.98. Bring this adv.



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Hall Set, very handsome. Jewelers ask \$5.00. Our price, \$2.98. Bring this adv.

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The white people, by W. N. Harbin, have gotten up a new book called "Mam Linda." This book appears to please the North as well as the South, because it touches upon the solution of the Negro problem. (In our opinion the white people only hold themselves up to ridicule with their fancied race problem.) Dr. W. H. Peck, of the Health Department, states favorably of the effects of the new serum for spinal meningitis. W. H. Brown, of Utica, N. Y., shot a freak deer with three horns in the Adirondacks recently. One of the principal reasons that the whites get along so well is that, first, they hustle; second, they support one another. During the recent meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Gov. Swanson of Virginia gave a reception with instructions to his servants that if Bishop Ferguson, the Negro Bishop, appeared to not admit him. The Bishop, however, appeared on the scene of action, paid his respects to the Bishop of London, and made his escape. (All these acts on the part of the whites of the United States only go to make them appear like fools.) Major Sylvester in summing up his work for the year, makes many useful recommendations, etc. (The Major is all right.) Many choice books on domestic science, winter travels and foreign language have been added to the collection at the Public Library.

APPETIZING DISHES

NEW AND TESTED RECIPES FOR THE COOK.

Swiss Eggs Are Something of a Novelty and Will Be Found Delicious—Maple Blanc Mange and Banana Desserts.

For Swiss eggs—a delicious supper dish—spread the bottom of a baking dish with two ounces of butter. Cover this with thin slices of American cheese. Place four eggs over the cheese, taking care that the yolks are not broken. Season with pepper and salt; pour around the eggs two tablespoonfuls of rich cream and cover the top with grated cheese. Bake it for ten minutes, garnish with parsley and serve with fingers of dried toast.

An unusually appetizing curry of real is made as follows: Cut two pounds of real into small pieces. Roll the pieces in flour and season with pepper and salt. Put a couple of tablespoonfuls of butter in an iron stewing pan. Slice a large onion and fry it in the butter, and when it turns a light brown add the real and a quart can of tomatoes. Stir well and place the dish where it will cook slowly for an hour; then add a tablespoonful of curry powder mixed to a smooth paste with a little water. Simmer half an hour longer and serve on a platter with a border of boiled rice. Lamb may be prepared in the same way.

A maple blanc mange is a novelty. To make it boil a quart of milk. Measure out four heaping tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and moisten it with a little cold milk. Add to it a liberal cup of thick maple syrup, then gradually stir it into the boiling hot milk and beat thoroughly to prevent lumping. Cook until very thick, then put aside to cool. Serve with whipped cream.

For a banana dessert of the same type boil a quart of milk in a double boiler. Mix four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with two large tablespoonfuls of sugar. Thin it with a little cold milk; then stir it gradually into the remainder of the milk, taking care that it does not form lumps. Cook for ten minutes; break two eggs and beat the whites and yolks separately. Add the yolks to the pudding and cook a few minutes longer. Then remove from the fire and add six bananas that have been cut into thin slices and sprinkled with sugar and a little banana extract. Have ready a pretty mould, and just before pouring the pudding into it fold through it the whipped up whites of the eggs. Serve cold on a low dessert platter with whipped cream.

Those who are fond of curry powder often use it as one would pepper and salt, in ordinary dishes, such as soups, hashes, stews, vegetables, rice, eggs, etc. The next time you serve poached eggs at breakfast try dredging just a little curry over the top of each.

The next time you make layer cake, instead of icing it first and then cutting it in slices, as usual, cut it into small squares and ice each square heavily, ornamenting the top with a candied cherry, a piece of citron or a walnut meat.

For a Bore in the Throat. An obstruction in the throat, trachea or oesophagus may sometimes be removed by striking the patient forcibly on the back between the shoulders. Sometimes it is expedient to invert him while doing so. A child can be held up by the legs, but an adult should be placed across a bed or chair with his head and chest hanging well over the edge. If the object is in the oesophagus it can be often washed down with a drink of water or forced down by eating bread or other solid substance. To prevent excoriation of the alimentary canal after the swallowing of any sharp substance have the patient eat plentifully of bread, potatoes or mush, but do not give a purgative.

Jelly Roll.
Weigh four unbroken eggs. Equal their weight in flour, sugar and butter. Cream the butter and sugar until smooth and light, beat the yolks of the eggs and add them to this mixture. Beat for a few minutes, then put in the flour alternately with the stiffened egg whites and stir in lightly and quickly a scant teaspoonful of baking powder. Pour into a greased baking tin, not having the batter more than a scant half-inch thick. Bake quickly and steadily and when done turn the cake out upon a clean towel, spread at once with jelly and roll. Cover with tissue paper or waxed paper and tie in shape until cold.

Celery Jelly.
Celery jelly is an attractive basis for fancy salads. Cut up the outer green stalks and to one cupful of celery use one pint of water with one teaspoonful of salt. Cook until soft, add one-quarter of a box of gelatin that has soaked for half an hour in half a cupful of cold water, strain through a jelly bag and mold. When solid cut out the center and fill with the salad. Two oranges, two bananas and two apples diced form an attractive salad to serve with the celery jelly.

Prune Pudding.
Stew half a pound of prunes until soft, stone and chop. Add half a pound of stoned chopped dates, half a cup of English walnuts and half a cup sugar. Mix well and add stiffly beaten whites of three eggs. Cook 20 minutes in a hot oven and serve cold with cream.

Apple Salad.
Take red apples; polish; dig out inside and fill with apple, celery and nuts. Serve on a leaf of lettuce, covering apple over with mayonnaise dressing.

THE BEE

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TEMPERANCE "JIM CROW" ANNEX?

The advocates of prohibition or otherwise temperance or prohibition agitators have appealed to the colored people or those who believe in temperance, to annex themselves as a "Jim Crow" auxiliary to their organization.

Now, just think of it! The Bee begs leave to ask a few questions and to give a little timely advice to the so-called colored Christian Advocates of temperance:

Why should the colored people ally themselves with a white temperance organization as a "Jim Crow" annex? Have these white temperance agitators ever asked the Christian colored people to go to Congress and oppose the "Jim Crow" cars that enter this city, or the recent "Jim-Crow" car bill that was introduced in Congress by a Democrat from Texas? These white temperance agitators are a set of hypocrites. They pretend to believe in God and the Christian teachings of Christ, and at the very same time they refuse to associate with the Christian colored people, but are willing to have a "Jim Crow" annex to their organization to oppose the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia. These hypocritical agitators of temperance are a menace to good morals. Many of them will wink at immorality; pursue colored girls, allow colored people to be discriminated against, ostracised, and prevent from earning an honest living without raising their voices in behalf of the colored people; but they are willing that they be attached to the tail end of their organization to prevent the sale of liquor, which Congress has legalized. If this is not hypocrisy personified, what do you call it?

Many of these temperance advocates are the biggest set of immoralists that can be found. They will cry out against the sale of liquor, but will never hesitate to devour a good-looking female if an opportunity presents itself.

If these temperance agitators do not desire to drink whiskey, let them go about their business, and let those alone who enjoy a glass of beer or a drink of wine or whiskey. Whose business is it if a man or a woman drinks? There is a great deal more harm in doing what many of these temperance advocates are doing than the bar-tender is doing in selling a glass of beer and a drink of whiskey.

After the colored temperance organizations have been used and annexed as a "Jim Crow" organization, these white temperance advocates have no more use for them.

The Bee has no faith in these so-called moralists who are continually asking for a "Jim Crow" annex to their institutions. It is now about time that the colored people have learned some sense. There are in this city dozens of churches whose members, the pastors included, that never refuse to accept donations from men who sell whiskey or keep saloons. Where is the consistency?

Let the colored people keep clear of the farce demonstration.

SEPARATE GOVERNMENT

There is every reason to believe that Congress will allow the colored people to govern their own schools.

The ninety thousand colored people in the city, two-thirds of whom are taxpayers, should be given an opportunity to control their own schools as heretofore. If this important question would be submitted to a vote of the colored people, The Bee is confident that the sentiment would be unanimous in its favor. The colored schools are in need of such men at their head as Mr. George F. T. Cook, formerly superintendent of colored schools, or Prof. H. M. Brown. Both men have great executive ability and educational qualifications.

The people are opposed to the present bill introduced in Congress. Then again, give the power of appointment of a superintendent to the District Commissioners, who know the needs of the people better than Congress.

Let there be one Board of trustees, with three colored members, who shall have exclusive supervision over the colored schools, one colored superintendent, one white superintendent, and all appointed by the Commissioners.

Abolish the offices of supervising principals and place the control of the schools in the hands of the principals of building, who shall be subject to the orders of the superintendents and the Board of Trustees.

Let the teachers have power of appeal to the District Commissioners, who shall be the final authority.

WASHINGTON'S TESTIMONIAL

Two weeks ago The Bee suggested that it would be a fitting tribute to Prof. Booker T. Washington to tender him a national testimonial some time in May, of 1908, at Convention Hall, in this city.

The Bee thinks that Mr. Washington, who has given the Negro a new emancipation, deserves this recognition of his great services. The colored Americans are now becoming factors in business which are due to the efforts of Mr. Washington.

The National View, of New York city, in an able editorial, seconds the suggestion of The Bee. The Bee feels confident that all lovers of fairplay and gratitude will take part in this testimonial.

The columns of The Bee are open to all who desire to make suggestions, and the best methods to pursue to make the affair a great national success.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, the private secretary of Dr. Booker T. Washington, is out of danger and is able to be out again.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

last Monday at Berlin for the ill-treatment of a native in Togoland in 1903. According to custom, the Public Library was kept closed on Christmas Day.

The total number of deaths from heart disease in 1907 in Chicago will be about 24,407, it is said.

Mrs. Edith Kendricks, living in St. Louis, Mo., wrapped six diamond rings, valued at \$2,000, in an old corset for safekeeping. Forgetting they were in the corset, she threw them into a waste basket.

Dr. D. F. Pennington, of this city, attended the meeting of the R. B. Society, held at Charleston, S. C.

Public sympathy is with Dr. Gilbert in the Mount Olivet Church trouble, and the people say the Doctor should remain and "fight for righteousness."

We hope you had a Merry Christmas and wish you a Happy New Year.

W. H. Screven, who has undergone an operation in the hospital, is reported as doing nicely, and on the road to complete recovery. Mr. Screven is from Savannah, Ga.

DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,

(Continued from page 1.)

race is downtrodden? Let us stop that loose kind of talk and get down to serious business. We must show that we are making progress. If in Boston or in Cambridge, or in other centers where the colored population is numerous, we could hire a hall like Tremont Temple,

and there once a year come together and show what local progress has been made along all lines of useful endeavor, how much better this would be than a thousand indignation meetings in Faneuil Hall!

"I do not believe that the American Negro will surrender a single right guaranteed him under the Constitution of the United States. In spite of wrong the colored man in the South is rising, and we want our Northern colored brother to rise, too. What concerns him concerns you. Be proud of the fact that you are identified with the colored American people. I have no use for that colored man who tries to get away from his people."

"Do not grow bitter by reason of circumstances under which we are all now struggling. To me the worst of all slavery is hatred, racial hatred."

"With the coming years things will grow better for our people. Just in the proportion as we advance along educational, industrial and commercial lines will we be working our way into the true American life."

LIBERTY, WHERE IS THY THRONE?

(Continued from first page.)

the dust, reposing on thy broken harp? She cries out amidst the centuries: "I scorned the idea of God and the immortality of the soul; I made Socrates drink the poison of the hemlock; my sins and iniquity laid me here."

Righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people.

It is a lamentable fact much to be deplored that in our country of universities, schools, colleges, Young Men's Christian Associations, reformatories and charitable institutions, with a public school system that outlives in splendor and magnificence any which the genius of man has brought into requisition for the glory of the people, with churches scattered everywhere, from the golden gates of California to the rocky coast of Massachusetts, from the lazy lagoons of Louisiana to the rice swamps of South Carolina, and with an army of teachers, ministers of the gospel, and missionaries who are busy in every portion of the land, yet we find crime everywhere on the increase.

Murder, suicide, hypocrisy, graft in high places, the rottenness in governments, the corruption in courts, domestic infidelity, theft, and the evil crime of lynch law abound everywhere. And while these evil forces are at work in an effort to strike down the government of the church, the nation is going mad on the question of colorphobia, and in its desperate determination to keep the Negro down the most awful crimes are committed against liberty, against justice, against humanity, and against the sacred rights of man.

Some of the church of this land, both Catholic and Protestant, are wielding little if any influence among the people. They care little about the salvation of the souls of men, and are running after strange gods—the gods of gold and corruption. Too often they are but nests of honeycombed with corruption and infested with a class of men who may justly be styled beards and human scavengers.

These hypocrites join the church as Christians only for gain and to get the confidence of the people in order that they may more easily rob and plunder the unfortunate among them. As a result these cormorants, these human parasites, have wrecked more banks, plundered more insurance companies, broken up more financial institutions, destroyed more homes, and have brought by their conduct more misery upon the common people of this country than any other band of emissaries that was ever let loose from the gates of Hades.

The Christian Church that is supposed to be dedicated to God like the Aeglean Stables needs a cleaning out. With the righteous whip of indignation, let the ministers of the gospels where these sins abound chase from the temple, as Christ did in the days of old, these despicable hypocrites, scoundrels, murderers, thieves, liars and robbers that are endeavoring to make God's house a den of merchandise and thus destroy the very object for which it was founded, and the spirit of influence which gives it life.

As members of the Young People's Baptist Union and as American citizens I claim the right, through our organization to sound the tocsin, raise the battle cry and to do whatever in our power lies to awaken new life in the churches in order that they might carry out the high mission for which they were established.

But the crime of murder, of suicide, of graft in high places, of lynch law, of drunkenness and of profanity are not the only evils that threaten to sap out the very life blood of the Christian Church and to overthrow the republic.

The denial of this nation to the colored American the fundamental rights guaranteed to him under the laws of the land is the most serious problem which confronts the American people, and one which, if not settled on the basis of exact justice, the doom of this republic is already sealed. There is a growing tendency to re-enslave the Negro in this land, oppressed, discriminated against,

denied the right of ballot in many States of the Union, he seems to have become a special target at which the evil geniuses of the age are hurling all of their artillery in the hope of destroying his manhood, curbing his ambition, wrecking his hopes for the future, and reducing him to that condition of serfdom from which he was lifted in 1865 by the brazen gun and belching cannon of the victorious army of the republic. We as a race will not be re-enslaved, here let me say,

"You may make us a grave wherever you will, In the lowly plain or lofty hill; Make it amidst earth's humblest graves, But not in the land where men are slaves."

We need no monument proud and high To arrest the gaze of the passerby; All that our yearning spirits crave Is, bury us not in the land of slaves."

As American citizens we claim and demand our full measure of manhood rights in common with all other citizens of this land:

"We are native, to the manner born, And labored day and night and morn; And for this nation lost his blood On battlefield and raging flood; And here he means to live and stay Until his latest dying day."

Through the blood of a crucified Christ on Golgotha's Summit, we as Christians received our title deeds to a life everlasting and mansion not made by hands, but eternal in the heavens.

Other nations may boast of the records of their birth, the glory of their achievements in other lands, and the proud and haughty Anglo-Saxon who now tread ruthlessly upon our prostrate forms may praise his history back to the futile barons or knights of the past ages, but the colored American has no traditional ancestry, no record of the burial ground beyond the dole of America, and today, by reason of his birth and ancestry, he is the most distinctively American that treads the soil of our common country and you cannot deny him the rights of American citizenship without peril to the republic.

As a race ten millions, paying taxes on nine hundred million dollars worth of property, worshipping the same God, warmed by the same sun, eating the same food, living under the same government, and worshipping one common Heavenly Father, why should there be any distinction made on account of color? Upon what principle is it founded? It finds no sanction in the Bible, and under the burning lights of the Ten Commandments, Christ's Sermon on the Mount, the Declaration of American Independence, and the Constitution of the United States, this arch-fiend of hell, known as race prejudice, can find no shelter to hide its ghastly form.

The Negro of this country received his most deadly blow and race prejudice and colorphobia was given its greatest impetus by President Roosevelt in 1906, when by the stroke of his pen he dismissed without honor two battalions from the American army who were the truest and bravest defenders of the nation's honor that ever went forth to battle. This cruel blow, this deadly stroke aimed at the very heart of the Negro's pride, his manhood, and the progress of the race, and the order forbidding the men to again re-enlist, has made a wound so deep in the hearts of the black race in this country that it will never be forgotten by the liberty-loving people in this country who believe in a square deal and exact justice to every man, regardless of his color, as long as liberty and love find a home in this American republic.

Ever since the birth of the republic many black shadows of rebellion and revolution have been thrown across the pathway of the nation's progress. In order to maintain our national supremacy and independence, the hills and valleys of our country have been baptized in blood and drenched in the tears of widows and orphans. In all of these wars since the establishing of the government the Negro has been a mighty factor in keeping the American flag aloft in the haven of respectability. In the wars of 1775, 1812, and 1848, on land and sea, in the hottest and thickest of the fight, this black hero was there side by side, and his blood commingling with that of his white comrade, he fought for the country that did not even recognize him as a citizen thereof.

In 1861, when citizens of eleven States broke their oaths of allegiance to the Constitution, went off in wild rebellion and turned their guns of treason on Fort Sumter, the Negro, although a slave without a home, without a government, but filled with patriotism that knows no bounds, seeing the flag of the nation assailed, he leaped into the breach, saved the government, struck the manacles and chains from the galled limbs of his own countrymen, and then, dipping his pen in his own blood, wrote above the ruin of the wreck of the Southern Confederacy, "The Death Knell of Slavery, and Union One and Inseparable." Has the record of the Negro soldier been forgotten by the present occupant of the White House? Does he remember that in the Spanish-American War that was waged by this nation against Spain in the interest of oppressed humanity, that the Negro soldier was there? Has the President for-

gotten that on that fatal day, when the Rough Riders, in their attempt to capture the blockhouse at El Caney, when he and his men had been surrounded and were being cut to pieces by the Spaniards, and when he was enveloped in a cloud of smoke and shell from the rain of Spanish bullets; when hope of escape was but a dream—does he remember that then the black American soldiers of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalries, in one great phalanx, rushed the hill, saved the Rough Riders, rescued Theodore Roosevelt, and placed the American flag on El Caney's bloody summit? When I think of this, and the ingratitude to these brave defenders of the nation's honor, I can but exclaim: Oh! Justice, where is thy virtue? Oh! Liberty, where is thy throne? Righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF NEW YORK UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE CLUB AT ITS REGULAR MEETING, NOVEMBER 18, 1907.

Race Discrimination.
We call on all American citizens to oppose the rising tide of race discrimination that threatens to overwhelm us. The situation is far worse than it was ten years ago.

The late Carl Schurz, not long before his death wrote: "Here is the crucial point: There will be a movement either in the direction of reducing the Negro to a permanent condition of serfdom—the condition of the mere plantation hand alongside the mule, practically without any rights of citizenship, or a movement in the direction of recognizing him as a citizen in the full sense of the term. One or the other will prevail."

Carl Schurz's prediction has become true sooner than he expected. The American people are apparently moving very swiftly in the effort to reduce the Negro to a permanent position of inferiority. Race discrimination and race hatred are growing by leaps and bounds.

We call on all by voice and pen and ballot to put down this spirit. Especially do we urge our foreign-born citizens to join in smiting down this deadly enemy.

This is their right as well as the Negro's. Do they not see that if success should come to those who are striving to separate the people on account of color or race their turn may come next?

A distinguished Southerner of Louisiana was recently asked, "What will you do if the Italians continue to swarm into the South and secure a majority of the voters in your State?" His answer was: "We will treat them as we have the Negro—we will disfranchise them. The Southern Anglo-Saxon men must rule and shall rule," and in the adjoining State of Mississippi, as we learn from the Associated Press dispatches, the people of several towns have under consideration a plan to expel children of Italian parentage from the public schools.

The importance to the foreign-born citizen of the fight, therefore, to give the Negro a "square deal" is that if the fight continues to go against him, and the Negro is placed permanently in the disfranchised class, there will soon be a demand for discrimination between different classes of immigrants.

The Hebrews, who have been discriminated against for generations, and who now in Russia and Roumania are realizing the awful results of race hatred, surely will be found fighting for justice for all. On what principle of consistency can they encourage our natives to espouse their cause in foreign lands, and fail to do all they can to right the wrongs of native-born citizens in this country. The Italians will not be found wanting in this fight when they understand it. The Germans, the Irish, the Scotch, the Scandinavians, the Russians, the Greeks, the Armenians, in fact, all nationalities coming to our shores, have histories and traditions that will impel them to be on the side of justice and against oppression.

The singular and awful fact is that this bitter determination to discriminate against the colored race is chargeable to the native-born American.

The immigrants have little or none of such prejudice when they come here. In Europe and Asia there is very slight prejudice against a dark skin, and in the West Indies and Central and South America almost none.

It is a sight that lowers this Nation in the eyes of the whole world, to see a great, and in many ways a highly civilized, people like the white people of the United States engage in a cowardly, brutal effort to crush and keep down a race of nine millions of people.

Let us endeavor to look at the situation from an outsider's standpoint, as it looks to the Canadians and Europeans, and not as it looks to us, for it is well known that continuous contact with any form of wrong and crime renders persons or peoples hardened and indifferent to it.

The American people claim to love their Constitution. Oaths to honor and obey it are constantly made, and yet the race discrimination has grown to be so strong that this sacred Constitution is trampled under foot and despised in many States. Two of its amendments,

The Constitution of the nation and of the forty-six different States, specifically declares against taxation without representation, and yet nine millions of citizens born on our soil, in every way having the same political rights as the other seventy-six millions, and paying taxes upon hundreds of millions of property and taking part with high honor in the nation's wars, are absolutely debarred from representation at Washington.

Of 391 Congressmen and 92 Senators that frame our laws, not one is of this race. By fraud, intimidation and murder they have been and are now deprived of representation, while forty representatives of their stolen vote sit in the Nation's Capital. These representatives, having robbed the black man of his ballot, are using the stolen right to legislate for themselves, and against him.

These great and far-seeing statesmen of Civil War times foresaw the evil conditions that now exist, and provided the remedy, while we, their indifferent and commercialized successors, stand by and refuse to apply the constitutional remedy specifically designed to destroy this infamous law-breaking conspiracy. They forbade race discrimination in the right of suffrage, and provided a penalty of reducing the representation of any State denying or abridging the right of suffrage.

There are brave white men in the South who would grant justice to the black race, if the North would lead, and in no way can they be so helped as to proportionately reduce representation in the States that refuse suffrage to the black man. When the Southern States began to enact legislation by which the Negro was deprived of the privilege of voting, those who advocated these dishonest measures urged, many of them sincerely, that by thus taking the Negro out of politics, better and kinder relations would be established between the races. It has not worked that way; indeed, we should have known that it would not. The drift has been steadily in the direction of a wider separation and more unfriendly relations between the whites and the blacks.

The Southern whites, now in absolute control, are determined to prevent the Negroes from voting, even if fraud, intimidation, and murder continue to be necessary to accomplish it, while the Negroes are growing in their determination to secure the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States.

Andrew B. Humphrey, Chairman.
William Greenwood, Secretary.

Again, the right of representation is supposed to be born in every American. Taxation without representation was the primal cause of our Revolution and separation from the mother country, are openly defied.

New York, November 18, 1907.

The Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., during the six months ended June 30, lost fifty-six comrades. At this present rate the department will go out of existence in a little more than a decade.

There is in every rattlesnake a small sac about the size of a Mexican bean, attached to the intestines. This is filled with a brownish or black fluid. That fluid is the cure for the bite.

The New York Hospital for Nervous Diseases, the first created in America, was opened on Blackwell Island last week.

United States Commissioner F. E. Leupp states that Indian women make most excellent wives for white men, and that the United States was encouraging the same.

Capt. P. P. Hobson proposes to ask Congress to pension Confederate soldiers. He claims that the South has long contributed to pay the pensions of Northern soldiers. (We wonder if he has forgotten Libby, Andersonville, Castle Thunder, and other notorious places.)

Ill. L. H. Wayne, 3d degree, P. G. C., in on night duty in connection with his present duty at the public schools.

Friday, December 13, 1907, Ill. Joseph Jones, proprietor of the Hotel Brunswick, died. Deceased was prominent in church and secret order work. He was buried by the members of the Craft, Sunday, from the Third Baptist Church.

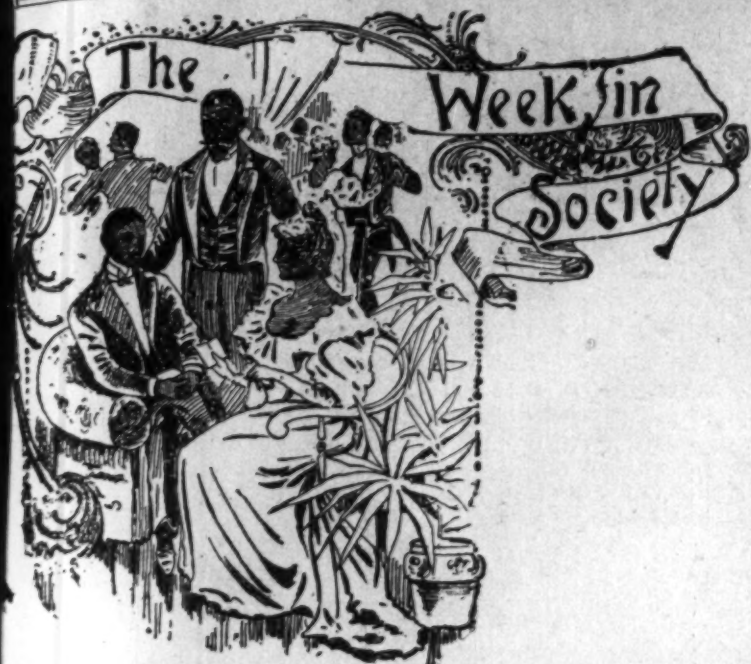
On every hand in Washington there is evidence that hard practical politics will be played from now on with the big men of the dominant party, with the object of controlling the Republican National Convention of 1908.

Prof. Joseph H. Drake, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, professor of Roman law, etc. (it ought to be common sense) declares that he favored the crowning of Theodoric.

Brig-Gen. Thomas E. Rose, United States Army, who lead the famous escape from Libby Prison in 1864, is dead.

A Japanese and an American Negro had a fight in Manila recently over the right and where to place their respective flags on the birthday anniversary of the Emperor of Japan. The Negro was arrested, and the Jap went to the hospital.

Professor and Mrs. Pickens, of Talladega, Ala., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walker, of 405 N street northwest.



Miss M. E. Cole, who has been attending school in this city, was married very recently to Mr. S. H. Gray, of Philadelphia.

While visiting in New York town, Miss Nannie Jackson, of the District, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony McCarthy, in Bedford Park.

Mr. Irving Armstrong and Mr. Percival Johnson, of Philadelphia, will, during the present holidays, be the guests of friends here and the Monumental City.

The marriage of Miss Lena Knox to Mr. R. E. Gamble took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Henderson, 342 Elm street, last Monday evening, in the presence of a host of friends.

Rev. M. W. Norman, of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, conducted the ceremony.

Mrs. G. W. Harris, of Littleton, N. C., reached this city last week to visit her mother, who was very sick at that time.

Mr. Harry Hargrave has returned to his duties after a visit to his mother at Zanewille.

Lawyer Pollard was in New York a few days.

Mr. David Brandon, of Charlotte, N. C., has entered Howard University.

Attorney John E. Collins has been elected Exalted Ruler of Columbia Lodge. This is a distinct compliment to Attorney Collins, who has only been connected with the organization for six months.

ATTORNEY POLLARD'S ACCIDENT.

Attorney William L. Pollard, one of the leading members of the local bar, was called to New York early part of last week and met with an unfortunate and serious accident. He is detained in New York, but it is hoped that he will be able to be at his office shortly.

YOUNG MEN'S PROTECTIVE LEAGUE.

At a recent meeting of the Young Men's Protective League, Mr. Walter J. Singleton, known as the diplomatic member, was elected president, over Mr. Charles Brown, the young and active president for six years.

Mr. Brown is known as the "mixer." A man of many parts, he is one of the most popular young men in the city. Mr. Singleton is better known as the diplomat of the organization, and a great parliamentarian.

The Bee regrets the retirement of Mr. Brown and extends its congratulations to the new president.

CANDIDATES FOR DELEGATES.

Among the candidates for delegates to the next National Republican Convention are: Attorney L. M. King, Dr. Lofton, Attorney R. R. Horner, Dr. C. C. Stewart, Mr. James W. Gray, Attorney J. W. Patterson, Dr. Wilder and other counties to hear from.

WILL OCCUPY NEW ENLARGED QUARTERS — NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD MOVING INTO WELL-BUILT HOME.

Nashville, Tenn., December 2.

In making the eleventh annual report of the National Baptist Publishing Board, located in this city, to the National Baptist Convention, which convened in Washington, D. C., September 11, 1907, Dr. R. H. Boyd stated that contracts have been made for about \$20,000 worth of the latest improved machinery; that new buildings were being erected; and that altogether about \$35,000 would be spent during the ensuing fiscal year, thus adding to the facilities for getting out more and better work. A visit to this plant by your correspondent reveals the fact that the buildings are now about complete. One three and a half story brick with an eighteen-inch wall, double floors, inlaid with fiber, windows on the four sides, is to be used as a manufacturing building.

On the first floor is an up-to-date pressroom, with nine printing presses. On three of these presses is to be seen the new Cross automatic continuous paper feeder. The capacity of the cylinder presses is from 12,000 to 15,000 impressions every ten hours. There is one new Miehle printing press, a regular book press, which will enable the Board at least to keep up with the enormous increase in the demand for its output of Sunday school song books and periodicals.

This is an addition in presses to these now in operation. There is not a more complete pressroom in the city of Nashville; notwithstanding it is the home of publishing houses.

The second floor is occupied by the bookbinding department, complete and well managed. New machinery, consisting of a Dexter folding machine and a Fuller's folder paper feeder, has been added to this department, which already could easily boast of being the most complete bookbinding establishment operated by Negroes in the world.

The third floor will be the composing and proof departments. The addition to these departments is a Washington hand press to be used for taking impressions, printing banner, etc. The two Linotype machines, the stereotyping outfit, with the scores of cases of type, will be in place the latter part of this week. There is an elevator in the building and a basement, one new 45-horsepower engine that will run the machinery and make the electric lights for the plant.

In the second building, which is two-story, the mailing rooms, the counting rooms and sales department will occupy the first floor, while the editorial rooms, the field secretary's office and the chapel will occupy the second floor. One of the unique features of this institution is its devotional exercises which are held at 9.30 each morning, it being earnestly requested of every employee, unless especially excused, to be present. Dr. Boyd, the inaugurator and founder of the institution, as well as the promoter of the movement, pays a high compliment to these devotional exercises, declaring that on this hinges whatever success the institution has attained.

When all of the departments shall have moved to their new quarters the entire Baptist Publishing plant will be practically under one roof; that is, you can go through four of the buildings without going out of doors. Yet six buildings are occupied, namely, one 3-story, three 2-story, and two 1-story buildings. The indications are that during the next fiscal year the circulation in the periodicals will reach 12,000,000, while the output as a whole will be about fifteen percent above that of this year. Nothing has been so surprising and astonishing as the rapid growth of this institution. Dr. Boyd has been out of the office for more than six weeks. All of his time has been given to the personal management and arrangement of these improvements, giving none of the enormous correspondence any personal attention. He stated to the correspondent that it was absolutely necessary to leave the office work and correspondence to the assistant secretary, in order to superintend the work now so near completion. It is impossible to specify the extensive improvements that are now being made.

HANDEL'S ORATORIO, "THE MESSIAH."

And a high-class \$25,000 concert will be rendered New Year's Night, Wednesday, January 1, 1908. Grand opening of the New Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Church, N. street between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, D.D., LL.D., Ph.D., pastor, will render the great "Hallelujah Chorus" of Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Temple Choral Union of one hundred voices, Prof. W. A. Adams, director, assisted by Prof. H. M. Perry and his choir, of Ebenezer M. E. Church.

Addresses will be delivered by prominent speakers, including Hon. B. H. Warner; Hon. William T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury; Hon. John Dancy, Recorder of Deeds; Judge E. M. Hewlett; Hon. H. Rufus White, dean of the Law Department, Christ's College, Baltimore, Md.; Hon. George H. White, president of the People's Savings Bank, Philadelphia; Hon. Ralph W. Taylor.

Admission: Adults, \$1.00; reserved seats, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Children under fourteen years of age, accompanied by parent or guardian, admitted free.

Sunday services free to all. Dedication and baptizing.

Dr. Drew will speak to the children. All children that attend the Sunday school exercises Sunday, January 5th, at 9.30 a.m., will receive a New Year's

present. Get your tickets at once from Dr. Drew's residence, 2014 Eighth street northwest. Dr. Drew's new church has purchased one of the best and largest pieces of property of any colored church in this city, worth from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Sunday January 5th at 11 a.m., Dr. Drew will preach; subject: "The Benevolence of God." At 12.30 p.m., baptizing. At 3 p.m., Dr. George Kennard, dean of Christ's College, Baltimore, Md., will preach to the United States Club. At 8 p.m. Dr. Drew will preach; subject: "Entering the Promised Land." At 9 p.m., Communion, and hand of fellowship extended to new members.

Sunday, January 12th, at 11 a.m., the great church builder and financier, Rev. N. S. Epps, D.D., pastor of the Mercy Seat Baptist Church, of New York, will preach. At 3 p.m. the great pulpit orator, Rev. M. W. Clair, Ph.D., pastor of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach to the Kentucky Club; subject: "The Influential Character of Joseph." At 8 p.m., dedicatory services, Rev. R. D. Wynn, D. D., pastor of Bethany Baptist Church, of Newark, N. J.; Dr. N. S. Epps, and the Father of the Negro Baptist Ministry of the United States will officiate.

Tuesday, January 14th, at 3 p.m., the Rev. M. W. Gilbert, A.B., B.D., A.M., D.D., pastor of Mount Olivet Baptist Church of New York will deliver one of his famous lectures; subject: "The Great Crisis and How to Meet It." Other speakers will be announced later.

The above will be followed by a reception to the distinguished visitors, Drs. Wynn, Epps, Dixon and Gilbert. The dedicatory services will continue until February 12, 1908, Lincoln's birthday anniversary.

Rev. Dr. R. J. Brown, of the Day Star Baptist Church, and president of the Negro Baptist Preachers' Union of New York, will preach Sunday, January 19th.



Wednesday, January 15th, at 8 p.m., sermon by Dr. S. L. Corrothers, pastor of the Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church.

Thursday, January 16, Cosmopolitan Literary and Historical Association; orator of the evening, Hon. Ralph W. Tyler, Auditor for the Navy; subject, "Equality of Mental and Manual Labor." Addresses by Dr. W. Bruce Evans, principal of the Armstrong Annual Training School; subject, "Education and the Church," Prof. M. Grant Lucas. Soloist, Madame Arabella V. Chase, the Washington favorite soloist.

Friday, January 17th, at 8 p.m., Rev. Dr. Alexander Dennis, pastor of the Ebenezer M. E. Church, and his choir and congregation.

Sunday, January 19th, at 9.30 a.m., Sunday school; at 10.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m., Rev. Richard J. Brown, D.D., pastor of the Day Star Baptist Church, at 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. J. W. Welsh, pastor of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church.

Monday, January 20th, at 8 p.m., the Women's Night. Orator of the evening will be Mrs. Mary Church Terrell; subject, "Who is the Negro's Friend?" Short address by Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, president of the St. Luke's Bank, Richmond, Va., and others.

Tuesday, January 21st, at 8 p.m., Rev. A. C. Garner, A.M., pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church; subject, "A Shepherd Psalm."

Thursday, January 23rd, at 8 p.m., Cosmopolitan Literary and Historical Association. The noted editor and lawyer, W. Calvin Chase, of The Bee, will deliver a great lecture; subject, "Negro Journalism."

The celebration will be continued until Lincoln Birthday night, February 12, at which time addresses will be made by Commissioner Henry B. F. McFarland, of the District of Columbia; Prof. Booker T. Washington. The orator of the evening will be Prof. Charles F. Meserve, LL.D., president of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; Hon. Charles W. Anderson, of New York city. Other speakers will be announced later.

FOR RENT.

Nicely furnished room with or without board. No. 1742 Fourteenth street northwest.

A. H. Underdown,
1742 14th St. N. W.

Oklahoma, now a State, Governor Haskell in his inaugural address scores the President. (It seems like the President is getting it all around.)

REMEMBERS HEROINE

IDA LEWIS PLACED ON CARNEGIE'S PENSION LIST.

Is Only Woman Lighthouse Keeper in World and Known as Grace Darling of America — Has Saved Many Lives.

Washington.—Savage seas swirling around the Lime Rock lighthouse, which guides the mariner to safety in Newport harbor and points the way to yachts headed for Narragansett bay, have been for years the wild setting for deeds of heroism by Ida Lewis, known far and wide as the Grace Darling of America. Like the Northumbrian heroine, Ida Lewis has braved terrific storms and icy blasts to snatch the drowning from the angry seas, and in her long life she has saved double the number of lives rescued by the daughter of the English lighthouse keeper.

Ida Lewis has been rewarded with medals and high recognition from the United States government for her heroism. She is the only woman lighthouse keeper in the world and, though she is 68 years old, she will be allowed to remain in her position until incapacitated. Her latest reward for her successful daring, has just come from Andrew Carnegie, who has placed her on his private pension list at the rate of \$30 a month. In this way the iron multimillionaire has put beyond financial stress the heroine of the Lime Rock light.

The present name of the keeper of the beacon which flashes a sea path to fashionable Newport is Ida Lewis Wilson. She was married to William H. Wilson of Black Rock, Conn., in 1870, but, as she remained at the lighthouse, she has never been known to the world



other than as Ida Lewis. She was born at Newport, and when her father, Capt. Hosea Lewis, was made keeper of the light in 1854 she went to live with him on Lime Rock point.

Miss Lewis was the eldest child, and she speedily became proficient in aquatic exercises. She rowed her brothers and sisters to the mainland every day when they were attending school. She became an expert swimmer and could handle a sailboat with the best yachtsmen in the harbor. Before she was 18 she had saved the lives of four young men, all sons of prominent Newport families. Their boat had been capsized by the foolhardiness of a member of the party, and their cries for help aroused the daughter of the lighthouse keeper. She jumped into her rowboat and rescued the four with considerable difficulty.

Shortly afterward her father was stricken with paralysis, and the work of watching the light devolved on Ida and her mother. She was always on the lookout for possible wrecks, and was ever ready to rescue those in peril of their lives. In 1861 a sailor was rowing across Newport harbor when his boat sank. Miss Lewis heard his cries and brought him safely ashore.

During the winter of 1868, while a blizzard was raging, two troopers who had been to Newport were being rowed back to Fort Adams. When a short distance from the Lime Rock light their boat capsized. Miss Lewis hurried to the rescue and managed to pull the benumbed bodies into the boat. The boatman was lost. After returning to the lighthouse Miss Lewis was compelled to work for an hour over the prostrate forms of the two soldiers before she was able to bring them back to consciousness. The men at Fort Adams made up a purse for her because of her bravery.

In all five troopers from the fort owed their lives to the Grace Darling of America. Night after night she trimmed the light and kept it burning. The rescues were but incidents to her, but during her career she has saved 18 lives from the sea.

In 1879 she was made custodian of the Lime Rock light for life, and in 1881 Secretary of the Treasury William Windom awarded her the gold life-saving medal. When Gen. Sherman appointed her as keeper he said: "This appointment is conferred upon you as a mark of my appreciation of your noble and heroic efforts in saving life."

In 1887 she received a silver medal from the Massachusetts Humane society for saving a soldier, and the New York Life Saving association also gave her a medal. Her rooms in the lighthouse are filled with tokens of appreciation from all classes, and she has been visited in her rock-bound home by Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman and Admiral Dewey. She is in splendid health and her eye is as clear as it was 30 years ago. She has one of the distinguishing marks of a true heroine—she dislikes to talk about her rescues.

New Years Beverages

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The leading house in town. The largest and best selected stock in the country. Three hundred and seven Wines, Distillates, etc. Absolute guarantee for purity and excellence. Moderate prices. No other house can compete. Greatest advantages for buying.

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SAVORY POT ROAST OF BEEF.

For the Meat Left Over from the Day Before.

In buying a roast of beef for a small family it is wiser to buy two ribs than one, as two cook to better advantage, and what is left makes a delicious pot roast for the next day's dinner.

For the pot roast cut up a large cauldron and fry in a tablespoon of butter; add one tablespoon of flour, and when they are dark brown—be sure and do not let them burn—add one quart of boiling water. Keep stirring until blended smoothly, then put in the roast that was left over and half a can of tomatoes, one clove of garlic, and salt and pepper to taste. Cook about three-quarters of an hour, on top of the stove in a covered pot, when it will be ready to send to the table. Send to the table on a platter covered with gravy and on the top half a can of mushrooms that have been cooked in some of the gravy. Serve with mashed potatoes. The other half of the tomatoes can be made into soup or stewed for the next day's dinner and served with steak and the left-over mushrooms.

CHEESE IN PLACE OF MEAT.

Is Cheaper and Really Has a Greater Food Value.

In view of the high price of meat it is useful to know that a pound of cheese is equal in food value to two pounds of beef and is generally cheaper.

The difficulty of digesting cheese is lessened if it is cooked or served broken up or grated. A small pinch of bicarbonate of soda is sometimes added to assist digestion.

A slight grating of cheese improves almost any dish such as poached eggs, roast potatoes, mashed potatoes and cream toast.

For a tomato and cheese salad, which is quickly prepared, cut the tomatoes in thick slices, sprinkle each slice with a little freshly minced Bermuda onion and the same amount of grated cheese. Serve with French or mayonnaise dressing.

Burnt Almond Charlotte.

One-third box gelatin, one-third cup cold water, one-third cup boiling water, three-fourths cup blanched almonds finely chopped, one cup sugar, one cup scalded milk, one teaspoon vanilla, one cup cream whipped stiff.

Soak the gelatin in the cold water for 20 minutes and dissolve it with the boiling water. Melt one-half the sugar to a caramel, being careful that it does not burn; add the almonds, and pour on to an oiled or buttered paper. When cold pound fine and add to the hot milk, and cook for 15 minutes. Remove from the fire, add remaining sugar, gelatin and vanilla. Cool until it begins to thicken, then fold in the whipped cream. Like a mold with lady fingers, pour in the mixture, and chill thoroughly.

Priscilla's Pudding.

One large cup each of stewed pumpkin and stewed tart apples, one-half cup sifted bread crumbs, one-half cup sugar beaten with the yolks of two eggs, one-half cup seeded and chopped raisins, and one-half teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, and ginger; mix all together with one cup of creamy milk and add two tablespoons of brandy if you use it; bake one-half hour in a quick oven and spread with a frosting made of the whites of two eggs, a small cupful powdered sugar, and a few nuts, ground fine. This is delicious and will be relished by those who consider pie crust unhygienic.

Chicken Pudding.

Cut up a young chicken and put in a saucepan with just enough water to cover it. Boil until tender and season with salt, pepper and celery salt. Place the chicken in a well buttered pudding dish, and two tablespoonfuls of minced parsley, two hard boiled eggs sliced, a teaspoonful of onion

and enough chicken broth to moisten. Pour over it the following batter: Two eggs beaten light and mixed with one cup of milk, a pinch of salt, a tablespoonful of melted butter, and one teaspoonful of baking powder mixed with two cups of sifted flour. Bake in a moderate oven.

Crown of Lamb.

Select 12 uncut chops and have the butcher cut through the bones. Scrape the flesh from between the bones as far as the lean meat. Sew the pieces together, forming a circle with the chops inside. Have the bones trimmed off evenly and cover each bone with a thin strip of fat salt pork. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and bake for an hour or more, basting often. When done remove to a hot platter and fill the center with peas. Garnish with parsley.

Turkey Stuffing.

Boil sweet potatoes with skins on until tender, then peel and mash. To each pint add one teaspoonful salt, three shakes pepper, two tablespoonfuls sweet cream, one teaspoonful sugar, one cupful pecan nuts, chopped fine. Mix and fill turkey, but do not stuff too full.

New Dish Drainer.

A new dish drainer shaped like a trough is of galvanized wire that fits into an iron pan. The plates are put in this directly from the soap suds, the rinse water poured over and the plates allowed to dry without wiping.

To Tell the Age of an Egg.

Place the egg in a glass of water. A fresh egg will remain resting at the bottom; a slightly passe egg will rest with the big end raised higher than the small one, and the higher the big end the older is the egg.

Giblet Gravy.

Cook the heart, liver, gizzard, neck and tips of wings in boiling water for two hours. Remove the skin and bones and chop the giblets fine. Pour all the liquid out of the pan in which the turkey was cooked. Skim off a half cup of fat and return it to the pan. Heat and add eight level tablespoonfuls of dry flour. Stir until free from lumps, and add the water in which the giblets were cooked. Stir until thick and smooth, adding more water if necessary. Cook five minutes, and add the giblets. Heat before serving, and add salt if desired.

How to Peel Squash.

Now is the season of the Hubbard squash, which is so hard to peel. This suggestion will save time and biliteral and discolored hands. Cut up the squash with a hatchet in large pieces, put in a colander under a kettle of hot water, and cover with either a pan or towel and steam until tender; it can then be scraped from rind easily, and when seasoned is much superior in flavor to that cooked in water, and with half the time and trouble and with great saving.

Saving of Sugar.

A great saving of sugar when making jelly; after straining through jelly bag, boil juices from 40 to 45 minutes, carefully remove all the scum as it rises; then take a bowl of sugar to a bowl of juice, and boil sugar and juice 15 minutes longer. In making jelly this way, I find a great saving of sugar, and the jelly is much nicer, not only in flavor, but the color is beautiful. To boil too long with sugar makes jelly tough and dark colored.

Quince Honey.

The following recipe will make ten glasses of quince honey: Take four quinces, pare and core; now run through a fine meat chopper; use one cupful of sugar and one cupful of water to each quince and boil until tender and just thick enough to drop from the spoon. Bottle and seal when cold. Boil cores and peelings and use for jelly or pour into honey while it is cooking.

GRIEVE NOT, DEAREST HEART.

SONG.

Words by JULIAN JORDON.

Music by EDUARD HOUST.

42 no. 1-2.

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FOR TRIFLING ILLS

IMPORTANCE OF SOME KNOWLEDGE OF MEDICINE.

Illments Likely to Become Serious Can Be Checked in Their Incipency if One Understands How to Deal with Case.

It is a good thing for at least one member of every family to have a little knowledge of medicines, in case of emergency, and the information should be acquired by one sufficiently interested to make some study of the matter. Some people regard minor ailments as too trifling for any attention, while others grant so much importance to slight disturbances that there is eventually great waste of time and money. It would seem that some one in a family who would observe carefully, storing valuable knowledge by experience, and who would study trustworthy sources, would prove to be an indispensable comfort in the home. She will know just when the doctor is needed, and just what to do without him, or to assist, and in that knowledge will show herself as praiseworthy as a thrifty housewife or a matchless cook.

There are so many emergencies for which frail humanity must be prepared that one short article could scarcely begin the long list. But the following few suggestions may serve as the first guide post on this particular path of research. Cause, prevention and cure should be the systematic divisions of this study. "Colds" are concerning a good many households just now; it is always so at the change of seasons. Impure air is a powerful ally of this disease. It may be in a bedroom, a schoolroom, a public hall, a crowded drawing room. There is more illness caused by defective ventilation than by draughts. If one is exposed to the latter, and yet is warmly clad and moving briskly, there is no danger. The factor most potent in resisting cold is a healthy circulation of blood; such a condition cannot exist for a moment without pure air.

Preventives of cold and its various catarrhal conditions consist chiefly in common sense, that rarest of all virtues. That means keeping the body sturdy in all its vulnerable points—a throat that is used to exposure, a head that often goes hatless, feet that may get wet without harm (providing they are resoled as soon as inactive), a body that never feels the cold when it is hurrying about in fresh air. The cure of colds is a simple matter if begun in time. The first signs of cold should be the signal for treatment.

Then there are such little troublesome matters as nosebleed, earache, inflamed eyes, mouth sores and the large and various number of ills resulting from fever and deep-rooted dis-

ease. The amateur student of these difficulties should not rely upon her scrapbook when biding emergencies. She should learn by heart her store of wisdom, and above all things cultivate good judgment.

Tenderloin and Oysters.

Tenderloin and oysters, while making a unique and distinctive dish, are at the same time so simple to prepare that the ability of the inexperienced cook is not taxed, says the Delicatore. Let her first mix a little butter and flour in her stew-pan, and, when the blend has browned let her add a chopped Spanish onion and two pickled walnuts that have been cut into small pieces. A moment or two later two tablespoonfuls of mushroom catsup and a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce are added, after which the uncut tenderloin steak is placed on top of this mixture to simmer for about an hour. It must be turned three or four times during the interval.

Celery in Cheese Shell.

Cut the celery stalks into inch pieces, cook until tender in boiling water, slightly salted. For three cups of the cut celery allow a pint of white sauce, using the water in which the celery was cooked, with the cream as the liquid. Turn into the shell of a pineapple cheese, cover with half a cupful of fine cracker crumbs, mixed with two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, and let it brown in the oven. Serve with powdered cheese. Edam cheese shells can be utilized in the same manner.

How to Boil an Egg.

Most people drop an egg into boiling water and let it cook steadily for three minutes for a so-called soft-boiled egg. The proper way to soft-boil an egg is to remove the saucepan from the fire when the water reaches boiling point; drop the egg in at the moment of removal, cover the saucepan and leave the egg in the water for six minutes. When there are two eggs let them stay eight minutes. For medium-cooked, ten minutes are required, and for hard-boiled half an hour.

When Eggs Are Scarce.

When eggs are high one may be economical in many ways. For setting coffee break an egg into a jelly glass, fill with granulated sugar, and mix thoroughly, cover closely, and use a half teaspoonful to a pot of coffee. This will keep any length of time. For pumpkin pies use but one egg to a pie and one tablespoonful of flour; no one can tell the difference. For custard pie two eggs and a tablespoonful of flour.

Put Snow in Cakes.

A cupful of light, new fallen snow stirred into cake, or other batters, briskly, the last thing before turning it into the baking pan, is a good substitute for eggs. When snow is used more flour is required—about two tablespoonfuls.

RECIPE FOR CHILI SAUCE.

Better Than Any Variety to Be Found in the Stores.

A chili sauce is made by a western housekeeper, which will be found much better than any ready-made variety to be had in the shops.

Chop fine six large green peppers, from which the seeds and white pulp have been removed, and four large onions. Cut into small pieces 24 large ripe tomatoes. Put them together in a kettle, mix thoroughly, and add three tablespoonfuls of salt, eight tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, six cups of vinegar, two teaspoons of cinnamon and one of cloves. Boil it gently one hour, then seal in pint cans.

Following is a cucumber pickle recipe: Pare and slice two dozen cucumbers and one dozen small onions. Sprinkle them with salt, and allow them to drain well in a colander. Then place them in a bowl, adding one quart of vinegar, one cup of olive oil, one-quarter of a cup each of black and white mustard seed, one teaspoonful of celery seed and one-quarter teaspoonful of powdered alum. Mix thoroughly and seal in pint cans.

GOOD PICKLE OF TOMATOES.

Can Be Made of the Green or Ripe Variety, as Desired.

While tomatoes are procurable, a very good pickle may be made from the recipe of an old New England housekeeper.

Chop one peck of green tomatoes and arrange them in layers in a stone crock, sprinkling each layer with salt, using in all not more than a cup of salt; let them stand over night, and in the morning strain away the liquor and add to them about two quarts of vinegar, to which has been added a tablespoonful each of cloves, cinna-

mon, ginger, and allspice, and six chopped green peppers, the seeds and white pulp having been removed. Bring the whole pulp to a boil, then simmer slowly for four or five hours, adding, a few minutes before it is done, two and a half pounds of brown sugar.

Quite a different result may be obtained by substituting ripe tomatoes for the green. In consistency, it will be a little thicker and a little rougher than the ordinary tomato catsup.

To Clean Furs.

Ermine, white fox and all other light furs that have been packed away during the summer months should be cleaned before putting them on to wear. Sawdust and plaster of paris should be mixed half and half, heated until blood warm, and then rubbed into the skins several times. Then put the fur out of doors to air. With darker furs use bran. Divide a pound of bran into two portions and place one in the oven to heat. Spread the fur on a paper on the table and rub it well over with the cold bran. Shake out the bran and brush the fur with a soft hat brush. Then rub the hot bran in the fur evenly. Then shake it and brush it until the fur is free from both dust and bran.

Salted Almonds.

First put the almonds after they have been shelled into boiling water until the skins can readily be removed. Dry carefully. Put a piece of butter in a pan and while melting stir in the almonds glaze. Then place the pan in the oven. Be careful and stir often so as to color the nuts without scorching. When slightly brown take them out, spread on white paper and sprinkle with table salt. They should be eaten cold. A plain salad of lettuce with French dressing may be served before the dessert.

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WOOLING TERMS ARE MADE.
"Composite Mother" Sends Them to Bachelor

Huron, S. D.—A few weeks ago a number of Westington Springs girls adopted an orphan girl and now are giving her a home. Since the fact became known the girls have received numerous applications to adopt other children, but the most interesting feature of the whole affair is that a wealthy Nebraskan writes offering to marry any one of the 12 foster mothers, and also to adopt and educate the child.

The girls gave the proposition a business-like consideration, and in reply to his letter made a counter proposition. It was that the oldest of the 12 accept his offer of marriage on these conditions:

That he prove that he is sincere.
That he be qualified in every way to contract marriage.
That he be able to provide a comfortable home for his bride and is willing to make provision for her every need and comfort.
That he shall abstain from the use of cigarettes, tobacco and intoxicants.
That he use no profane language.
That he spend his evenings at home.
That he will not flirt with other women and will attend church at least once each Sunday.
The Nebraskan's answer is awaited with interest.

MORE DIVORCES IN GERMANY.
Greater Proportion of Marriage Failures in the Large Towns.

Berlin.—The number of divorces in Prussia has increased rapidly of late years and is still growing.

In 1901 there were 4,675 divorces and the last annual total reported by the Registrar was 6,856. These were very unevenly distributed, the more densely populated districts showing a far greater proportion of dissolved marriages than the more sparsely inhabited sections.

Again, the religious belief of the people seems also to have had considerable effect on their views as to the disruption of the marriage tie. Protestants, according to the returns, displaying greater readiness to seek divorce than Catholics.

Taking the country as a whole, one divorce is granted to every 1,000 marriages.

Berliners, however, who are overwhelmingly Protestant, obtain one decree for every 300 marriages; the Protestant provinces of Schleswig-Holstein and Brandenburg one in 750; Saxony, Pomerania and East Prussia, 1 in 1,000; Hesse-Nassau, 1 in 1,100, and Hanover, 1 in 1,400.

On the other hand, the Catholic provinces of West Prussia, Schleswig and Rhineland show only one divorce for every 1,250 marriages, Westphalia one in 2,000 and Posen and Hohenzollern only one in 3,000.

FOOD FOR THE INVALID.
Dainty Fare and Attractive Serving Are Both Essential.

Feeding the invalid is an art, and in some cases a lost art. A tray with legs six or seven inches high is the most comfortable way of serving food, still the effort may be too great and a glass tube be better. Always have the nourishment attractively served, for a dainty dolly under the bowl of broth may attract the wavering appetite. Do not bring a large quantity of food to a convalescent, as it often defeats its purpose.

Here are two simple recipes which are very acceptable to most patients: Moisten a teaspoonful of real Bermuda arrowroot with water, rub smooth with a spoon, pour on half a pint of boiling water and season with wine and nutmeg. In cooking arrowroot it is wise to make it thick, afterward thinning with milk.

Parada is also grateful. Put a few crackers or crusts of dry bread in a saucepan with cold water and a few raisins. After it has boiled half an hour, flavor with wine if the patient has no fever. If properly made the mixture will be quite smooth and of moderate thickness. Serve on a dainty tray covered with an immaculately clean cloth. A tiny bunch of flowers tucked on the tray does not render the arrowroot or parada any the less appetizing, and do not forget a well browned strip of toast or a rusk as an accompanying to the repast.

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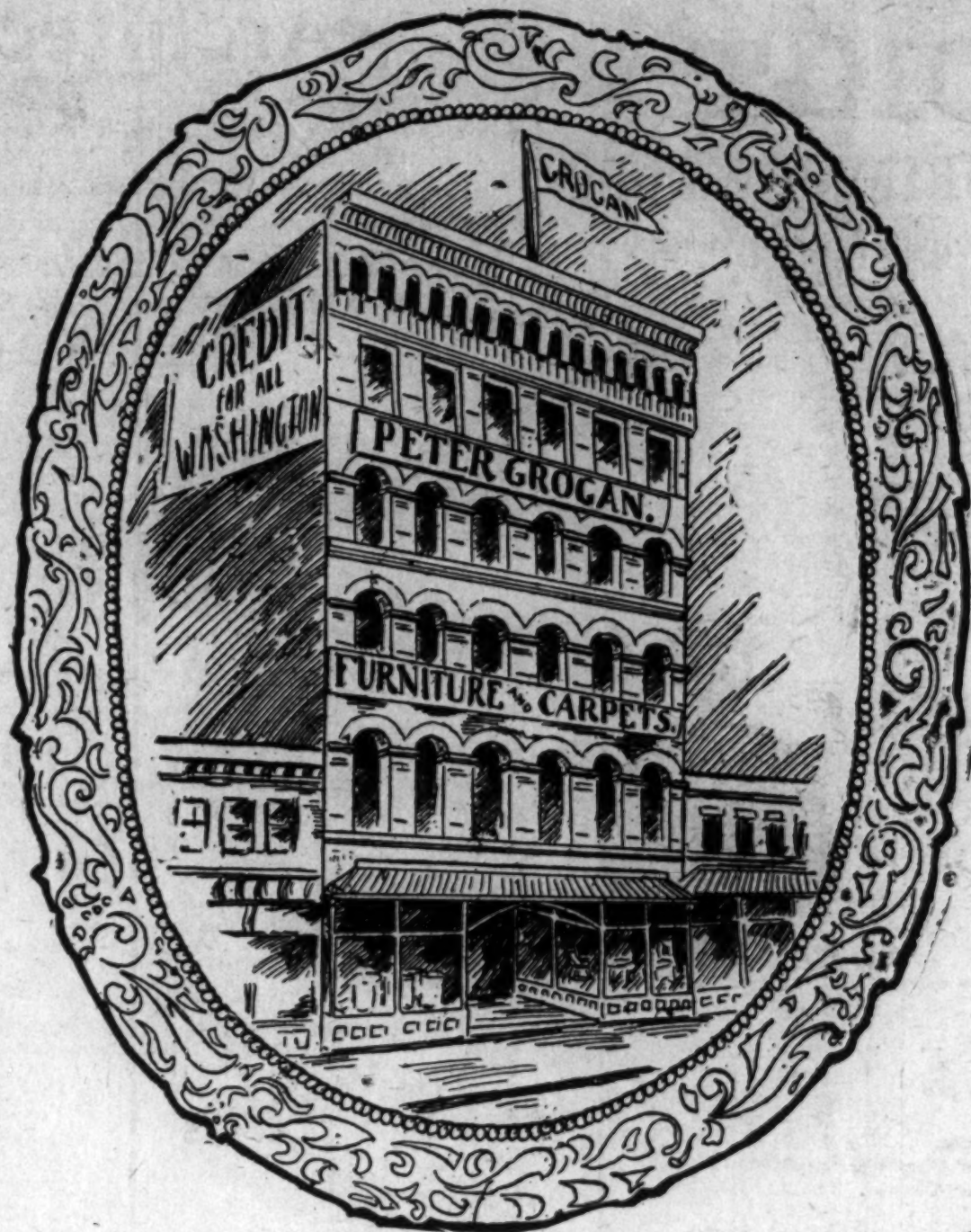
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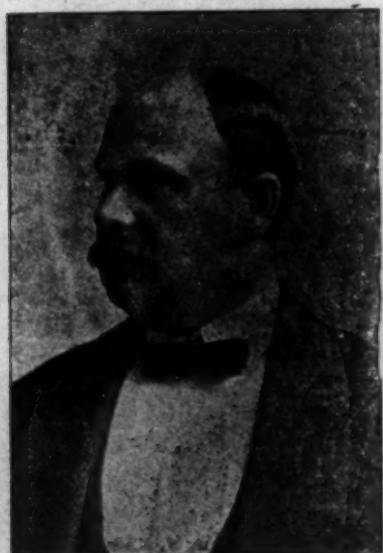
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DON'T NEGLECT YOUR HEALTH. FRESH DRUGS — ABSOLUTELY PURE — FOR COLDS, MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, AND A GENERAL HEALTH CABINET ARE TO BE FOUND HERE. SATISFACTION, OR YOUR MONEY REFUNDED.

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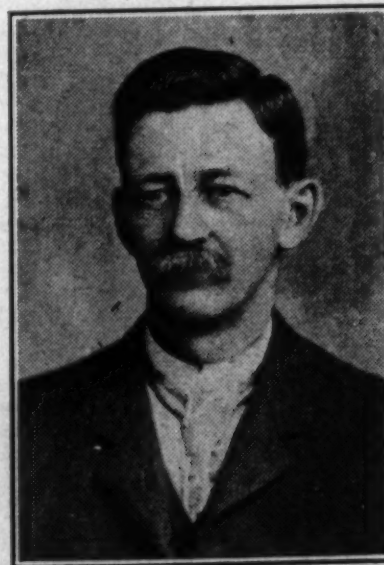
John Rudden,
Furniture,
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CHARLES BRUNGER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FINE HOME DRESSED
POULTRY

264, 265 and 267 Center Market,
(B Street Wing)

Marketing Delivered Promptly.
Telephone, Main 3781.



Richard Swanger, of Baltimore, Md., as a result of an accident, has to wear a gold plate on his brain.

The Pittsburg housekeepers threaten to boycott local produce dealers in order to get turkeys at lower prices.

At Coatsville, Pa., the Poles, in their dedication of St. Stanislaus' Church, had forty kegs of beer for lunch, etc. The police interfered, and they came near having a riot.

Henry Jefferson, of Appleton, Wis., while being initiated, was shrouded, placed in a coffin, and placed in a grave to remain until morning. He kicked the coffin open and made his escape.

Burbank, the Potato Wizard, played a trick on an old apple tree and made it yield two hundred and seven varieties of fruit never known before.

Read The Bee.

No wonder that since the war white officers who had been officers in colored regiments are now so anxious to keep away from colored men and posts of the G. A. R. for fear that they may be called upon to sanction the good works performed by colored soldiers during the war.

Rev. E. L. Madison, of Asheville, N. C., is the guest of friends here.

Ill. J. H. Williams, 33rd Degree, T. P. G. Master of Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Perfection, 14th Degree A. A. S. R., prominent member of the Fire Department, met with a painful accident in the discharge of his official duties. He is much better.

Prof. Charles Thomas, a teacher of biology in the M-Street High School, has been transferred to the Normal School. Professor Thomas has been a teacher in the M-Street School for thirteen years. His department has greatly improved under his tutelage. He will be greatly missed by the teachers and pupils of the school he is leaving.

Sheriff's Royal Crown
SCOTCH Whisky
—a pure Scotch Whisky, imported direct in the wood. Selected for its taste and quality above the finest Scotch bottling.
\$1.50 full qt. 75c. full pt.

CHRISTIAN XANDER'S

Quality House 909 7th St. Phone M 224.

COLE & SWAN, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS,

No. 1514 14TH ST., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Choicest jewelry of every kind, To suit the most fastidious mind; With taste and skill combined, The best and finest you will find.

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Nos. 216 and 218 Ninth street northwest. Families supplied with Oysters, Clams, Crab Meat, Hard and Soft Crabs. Everything guaranteed to be fresh and delivered

Gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, mechanical tools, park.

Old gold and silver bought.

Unredeemed pledges for sale.

361 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

OLD MONUMENTAL CANDIES.

Sheetz's candies no one can surpass; All the materials are first class. His caramels, for purity true, Are unexcelled the city through; Excelling with chocolates, it would seem.

In quality they stand supreme. Exquisite bon-bons, if you seek, Are here in flavor quite unique. Thus, by ladies, it is confessed, At F and Tenth we get the best. Zealous attention each patron meets In the store of George B. Sheetz.

OLD MONUMENTAL CANDIES.

GEORGE B. SHEETZ, F and Tenth Sts. N. W.

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FISH, POULTRY AND OYSTER DEALERS,

930 C Street Northwest,

and

Center Market,

Washington, D. C.

Phone, Main 4480.

Gould's Wonder Sore, 421 9th Street. Wonders for the Children's Christmas! Toys, Scrap Book Pictures, Tree Ornaments, Green Sawdust, Snow, Tinsel, Stocking Gifts, etc.

THE F. E. GREEN CO.
818 19th St N. W. Washington, D. C.
Dyeing, Cleaning and Pressing.
J. Henry Foster, Manager.
Gentlemen's Neckties Cleaned and Pressed, 5c.
Silk Hats Ironed, 20c.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Overcoats Cleaned and Pressed, 50c.
Raglands Cleaned and Pressed, 75c.
Pants Cleaned and Pressed, 25c.
Coats Cleaned and Pressed, 35c.

Vests Cleaned and Pressed, 15c.

Overcoats Dyed and Pressed, 75c. up.

Raglands Dyed and Pressed, \$1.00 up.

Coats Dyed and Pressed, 50c.

Pants Cleaned and Pressed, 25c.

Vests Dyed and Pressed, 35c.

CLUB MEMBERS.

Suits Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired

\$1.50 per month. Each week SUIT

called for and delivered the same day.

Not responsible for goods left over thirty days.

PRICE LIST FOR LADIES.

Skirts Cleaned and Pressed, Plain, 50c.

Skirts Cleaned and Pressed, Plaid, 75c.

Skirts Cleaned and Pressed, Silk, 75c. up.

Waists Cleaned and Pressed, 50c. 75c.

Short Coats Cleaned and Pressed, 50c.

Long Coats Cleaned and Pressed, 75c.

\$1.00.

Skirts Dyed and Pressed, Plain, 75c.

Skirts Dyed and Pressed, Plaid, \$1.00.

Silk Skirts Dyed and Pressed, \$1.00.

\$1.50.

Waists Dyed and Pressed, 75c.

Short Coats Dyed and Pressed, 75c.

\$1.00.

Long Coats Dyed and Pressed, \$1.00.

\$1.50.

Blankets, \$1.00, \$1.50. Portieres Dyed

or Cleaned, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Our Dressmaking and Repair Department is at your service. Suits steam

cleaned, \$1.00.

R. G. Swaine and Son

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EVERYTHING FOR THE

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WE KNOW OUR OWN

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This is the man to patronize if

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houses, Line, 193, Anacostia, D.C.

Mr. Kramer has purchased a

larger and more commodious stand

in the Centre Market that surpasses

any. These new stands are in

charge of Mr. J. C. Powell, who is

prepared to serve his friends dur-

ing the holidays with Roses, Car-

nations, Violets, Floral Designs

and Decorations.

HOLLY MOUNT PURE RYE

WHISKEY.

Sold Only By

JOHN F. MEENEHAN,

14th St. and Rhode Island Avenue,

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Phone N. 2166.

J. D. O'CONNOR,

Union Bar, and Union Goods.

Yellow Keystone Pure Rye

Whiskey.

J. D. O'CONNOR'S BUFFET,

Cor. Seventh and P Sts. N.W.

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SAMUEL G. STEWART

1141 Seventh Street Northwest,

Between L and M Streets.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

Washington, D. C.

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Importer of and Wholesale Dealer in

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